

*Cartes Blanches* 62

A SHORTE AND  
brieft narration of the two  
Nauigations and Discoueries  
to the Northweast partes called  
NEW FRVANCE:

First translated out of French into Italian, by that famous  
learned man *Gio: Bapt: Ramusius*, and now turned  
into English by *John Florio*: Worthy the rea-  
ding of all Venturers, Trauellers,  
and Discouersers.



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don, by H. Bynneman, dwelling  
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Anno Domini. 1580.





TO THE RIGHT VVOR-  
 shipful Edmond Bray Esquire, High  
 Sherife within hir Maiesties Countie  
 of Oxenford: I. Florio vvisheth much  
 encrease of worship in this life, and in  
 the Worlde to come, eternall  
 happinesse.



He olde saying is: None so bolde as blynd Bayard:  
 nor anye so readye to undertake, as the leaſte able  
 to performe: Euen ſo (right Worſhipfull) it nowe  
 ſareth with me, who (as the requēts and earneſte  
 ſolicitations of diuers my very good friends heere in  
 Oxforde) haue undertaken this translation, wher-  
 in I holde my ſelfe farre inferiour to many. Howbeit, ſo much as  
 that ſervant was of his Lord and Maſter moſt highly diſcommen-  
 ded, whiche hiding his Talent in the grounde, had thereby profited  
 nothing: my ſelfe being very loath to incurre the ſame faulte, and ſo  
 to become worthy the like reprobation, haue the rather aduentured  
 to translate this parte of Navigation, whiche (I aſſure my ſelfe with  
 other mens travel and diligence) may be an occaſion of no ſmal com-  
 moditie and benefite to this our Countie of Englands. And heerein  
 the more to animate and encourage the Engliſhe Marchants, I doe  
 onely (for brevitie ſake) propoſe vnto them the infinite treaſures (not  
 hidden to themſelves) whiche both the Spaniards, the Portugals,  
 and the Venetians haue ſeuerally gained by their ſuche navigations  
 and trauailes. Nowe (right Worſhipfull) when I had well conſidered  
 with my ſelfe, that hir Maieſtie hath deemed your Worſhip a very  
 meete man for that authoritie wherein you nowe preſently remaine,  
 I my ſelfe coulde not but accompt your Worſhip (for the preſent) the  
 fitteſt man within the ſhire, to patronize and defende this my ſimple  
 labour, whereby any benefite maye either happen to hir Maieſties  
 perſon, or commoditie, to hir highneſſe common weale: and if the  
 wealthe of a Prince be any cauſe of the ſafetie of his perſon, (which,  
 who doubteth? it may be (and not vntuly) ſaide to be bothe, But to  
 the ende your Worſhippe haue not altogether ſo muche cauſe to com-  
 mend

### The Edistle Dedicatorie.

denna me for this my bolde attempt vpon no manner of acquaintance,  
I thought it not vnfit vnto you, that I haue the rather hereunto pre-  
sumed, vppon the request and warrant of my deare and welbeloued  
friend Master H. Leigh, who (no doubt) is a man verie mindfull  
of al your Worships courtesies from time to time shewed toward him.

Thus not willingly desirous to be herein more tedious than is re-  
quisite, I cease from troubling your good Worship, hartily praying  
the Almighty, to encrease the same, with abundaunce of  
all other vertues, to his good wil and pleasure: and

wishall; wholly committe my selfe vnto  
your Worships good disposition.

From Oxenford the 25.

of Iune. 1580.

(:):

Your Worships most humble at  
commaundement. I. Florio.



To all Gentlemen, Merchants,  
and Pilots.



When I had taken in hande to translate thys Treatise, which I did for the benefite and behoofe of those that shall attempt any newe disco- uerie in the Northweast partes of *America*, I thought good brieflye to touch the vse of my translation, that the Reader may see and consider the drift of my trauell. For, al- though this Discourte may seeme very barraine, and not to containe suche matter as is pretended, as beyng a particular Relation of certaine Prouinces whyche haue beene hitherto of all men rather contemned than throughly knowen: yet if the Marchant Venturer, or skilfull Pilot, or whosoeuer desirous of newe Discoueries, haue the readyng and perusing thereof, for whome especially I haue done it into Englishe, they will find matter worthy the looking, and consequently, gratefully accept my paines herein. For here is the Description of a Countrey no lesse fruitfull and pleasant in al respects than is *England*, *Fraunce*, or *Germany*, the people, though simple and rude in manners, and destitute of the knowledge of God or any good lawes, yet of nature gentle and tractable, and most apt to receiue the Christian Religion, and to subiect themselves to some good gouernement: the commodities of the Countrey not inferiour to the Marchandize of *Moscow*, *Danske*, or many other frequented trades: the voyage verie shorte, being but three weekes sayling from *Bristowe*, *Phymouth*, or any commodious Porte of the Weast Country, with



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a direct course to the coast of the Newe found land. Al which opportunities besides manye others, mighte suffice to induce oure Englishemen, not onely to fall to some traffique wyth the Inhabitants, but also to plant a Colonie in some convenient place, and so to possesse the Countrey without the gain-saying of any man, whiche was the iudgement and counsell of *Iohn Baptista Ramusius*, a learned and excellent Cosmographer, & Secretary to the famous state of *Venice*, whose words, bicause they are not impertinēt to this purpose, I haue here set downe. Why doe not the Princes (saith he) whyche are to deale in these affaires, sende forth two or three Colonies to inhabite the Country, & to reduce this sauage natiō to some ciuilitie? considering what a battle and fruitfull soyle it is, how replenished with all kinde of graine, how it is stored wyth al sortes of Byrdes and Beastes, wyth such faire and mighty Ri- uers, that Captaine *Carthier* and his company, in one of them sayled vppe a hundreth and foure score leagues, findyng the countrey peopled on both sides in greate abundaunce. And moreouer, to cause the Gouvernors of those Colonies to send forth men to search and discouer the North lands about *Terra del Lauerader*, and toward Weast northwest to the Seas whiche are to saile to the Country of *Cataya*, and from thence to the Ilands of *Molucke*. These were enterprises to purchase immortall praise, which the Lord *Anthony di Mendoza* Vice-roy of *Mexico*, willing to put in execution, sent forth his Cap- tains both by Sea and by Land vpon the Northwest of *Nuona Spagona*, and discouered the Kingdome of the seauen Cities about *Cinola*. And *Franciscus Vasques de Coronada*, passed from *Mexico* by lande towarde the Northwest 2850. miles, in so muche, that he came to the Sea, whiche lyeth betweene *Cataya* and *America*, where he met with the Catayan shypes. And no doubt, if the French men in this their newe *Fraunce*, would haue discouered vp further into the land towards the Weast northwest partes, they shoulde haue founde the Sea, and might haue sayled to *Cataya*. Thus much out of *Ramusius*, where you may see this learned mans iudgement concerning

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cerning the planting of Colonies, and inhabiting these countries, which might be a meane, not only to discover the Sea on the backe-side, as he desireth, but also to come vnto the knowledge of the Countries adiacent: and namely, of *Saguenay*, whiche aboundeth with Golde and other Mettalls, as in the seconde Relation is to be seene. All whyche thyngs, excepte they build and inhabite, can neuer be attained, for as *Françiscus Lopez de Gomara*, and dyuers other Spanishe Authors affirme, the Spanyards neuer prospered or preuailed, but where they planted: whych of the Portingales maye also be verified, as in the Histories of all theyr Conquests and Discoveries doth manifestly appeare. And as there is none, that of right may be more bolde in this enterpride than the Englishmen, the land being first found out by *John Gabot* the Father, and *Sebastian Gabot*, one of hys three sonnes, in the yeare 1494. in the name and behalfe of King *Henry* the seauenth, as both by the foresaide *Ramusius* in his first Volumes, and our owne Chronicles, and *Sebastian Gabots* letters patents yet extant, and in his Mappe maye be seene: so there is no nation that hath so good righte, or is more fit for this purpose, than they are, who trauayling yearely into those partes with 50. or 60. saile of shippes, might very commodiouslye transporte a sufficient number of men to plant a Colonie in some conuenient Hauen, and also might yeeld them yearly succour, and supply of al things necessary, receyuing againe such commodities as the country doth produce. And this the Frenchmen had done long since, if first their warres with the Spanyardes, and since their cruell dissentions at home, had not hindered them. And *Iohannes Varrozzana* a Florentine, if he had not beene preuented by death, purposed (as the foresaide *Ramusius* writeth) to perswade *Francis* the French King to send forth good store of people to inhabite certaine places of these coastes, where the aire is moste temperate, and the soyle moste fruitfull, with goodly Riuers and Hauens sufficient to harborough any nauie, the inhabitantes of which places might be occasiō to bring many good purposes to effecte.

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and amongst manye others, to reduce those poore rude and ignorant people to the true worship and service of God, and to teach them how to manure and till the ground, transporting over Beastes and Cattell of *Europe* into those large and champaign countreys, and finally, in time they might discover vp into the land, and search, whether among so many Hands as are there, there be any passage to the Sea of *Cinaya*. And thus much out of the third Volume of Voyages and Navigations, gathered into the Italian tongue by *Ramusius*: whiche Bookes, if they were translated into English by the liberalitie of some noble Personage, our Sea-men of *England*, and others, studious of Geographic, shoulde know many worthy secrets, whiche hitherto have bene concealed. For, the beste Cosmographers of this age (as I am by the skilfull in those Sciences informed, and as to him that doth diligently consider their Mappes, it shall plainly appeare) have described *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, chiefly by the help of those bookes. But to returne to that from whence I did digresse, although some attemptes of our Countrey-men have not had as yet suche successe as was wished, they ought not therefore to bee the slower in this enterprize, for if they were of late contented in their voyage, to have stayed all the Winter in those colder Countries, if their store of victualles had bene sufficient, howe much rather ought we now in a farre more temperate clime, where *James Caribier*, accompanied wyth 120. men remained a whole Winter contrary to hys determination when he set out of *Fraunce*? Thus beseeching God, that this my trauel may take that effect for the which it is meant, I commend the diligent consideration to all such Gentlemen, Merchants, and Pilots, as seeke Gods glory, the aduancement of their Countrey, and the happy successe, to the prouidence of the Almighty, who in my opinion hath not in vaine stirred vpp the mindes of so many Honourable and Worshipfull persons to the furtheraunce of these commendable and worthy Discoveries.

In Oxford. I. F.





**¶ The first relation of Iames Carthier  
of the new land called New Fraunce,  
nevly discovered in the yeare of  
oure Lorde, 1534.**

**¶ How Maister Iames Carthier departed from the Port of  
*S. Malo*, with two Ships, and came to the new land, and  
howe he entred into the Porte of *Buona Vista*.**



After that Sir Charles of Mont, knight, Lord of Meyleray, & Vice admirall of France, had caused all the Captaines, Maisters, and Mariners of the Shippes to be sworn to behaue themselves truely and faithfully in the service of the most Christian King of France, vnder the charge of the sayde Carthier, vpon the 20. day of Aprill. 1534. we departed from the Porte of *S. Malo* with two Shippes of thre score tun apiece burden, and by well appointed men in eche one, and with suche prosperous weather, we sailed onwarde, that vpon the 10. of May we came to the newe found land, where we entred into the cape of *Buona Vista*, which is in Latitude 48. Degrees and a halfe, and in Longitude. 8. But because of the great store of Ice that was alongest the sayde lande, we were constrained to enter into a Haven called, Saint Katherins Haven, distant from the other Porte aboute five leagues towarde South southeast: there did we stay ten daies, looking for faire weather, and in the meane while we mended and dressed our boates.

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¶ Howe we came to the Ilande of Byrdes, and of the greate quantitie of Byrdes that there be.

¶ Upon the 21. of May the wind beyng in the West, we hoised saile, and sailed toward North and by east from the Cape of *Buona Vista* until we came to the Iland of *Byrdes*, which was environed about with a banke of Ice, but broke and crackte. Notwithstanding the saide banke, our two boates went thither to take in some *Byrdes*, whereof there is such plentie, that unlesse a manne didde see them, he woulde think it an incredible thing; for albeit the Ilande (which containeth aboute a league in circuitte) be so full of them, that they seeme to have bene brought thither, and sowed for the nonce, yet are there a hundzeth fold as many hovering about it as within, some of the which are as big as *Japes*, blacke and white, with beakes lyke unto *Crowes*: they hover alwaies about the sea, they cannot flye very high, bycause their wings are so little, and no bigger than halfe ones hand, yet doe they flye as swiftly as any birdes of the ayre lenell to the water, they are also exceeding fat: we named them *Aporah*. In lesse than halfe an houre we filled two boats ful of them, as if they had bene with stones: so that besides them which we did eate fresh, every ship had powder and salt mee as by barrels ful of them.

¶ Of two sortes of Byrdes, the one called *Godetz*, the other *Margaulz*: and how we came to *Carpent*.

¶ Besides these, there is an other kinde of *Byrdes*, whiche hover in the aire over the sea, lesser than the others: and these doe al gather theselves together in the Iland, & put theselves under the wings of other byrds that are greater: these we named *Godetz*. There are also of another sorte, but bigger, & white, who bite euen as *Dogges*: those we named *Margaulz*. And albeit the saide Ilands be 14. leagues from the maine lande, notwithstanding *Bears* come swimming thither

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thither to ease of the saide Byrdes: and our men founde one there as greate as any Cowe, and as white as any Swanne, who in their presence leapt into the sea, and vpon Whitson-monday (folowing our voyage towarde the lande) we mette hir by the way, swimming towarde lande as swiftly as wee coulde saile: so soon as we sawe hir we pursued hir with our boates, and by maine strength toke hir, whose flesh was as good to be eaten, as the fleshe of a Calfe of two yeares olde. The Wednesday following beyng the 27. of the moneth, we came to the entrance of the Bay of the Castels, but bycause the weather was ill, and the greate store of Ice wee founde, we were constrained to enter into an harbourough about the saide entraunce called *Carpunt*, where, bycause wee could not come oute of it, we staid till the 9. of June, that thence wee departed, on hope with the aide of God to saile further than the saide *Carpunt*, which is in latitude 51. degrees,

¶ The description of the newe founde lande, from Cape *Razo*, to the Cape of *Degrade*.

**T**he lande from Cape *Razo*, to the Cape of *Degrade*, which is the point of the entrance to the Bay that trendeth from head to head toward North northeast, and South south-west, al this part of land is parted into Ilands, one so nere the other, that there are but small rivers betwene them, thorow the whiche you may passe with little boates, and therefore there are certaine good harbourghs, among whiche is that of *Carpunt*, and that of *Degrade*. In one of these Ilands, that is the highest of them all, beyng on the toppe of it, you maye playnely see the two lowe Ilandes, that are neare to Cape *Razo*, from whence to the Porte of *Carpunt*, they counte it twentie and five leagues, and there are two entraunces thereat, one on the East, the other on the South side of the Iland. But it is to be noted, that from the side, and pointe of the Caste, bycause that evere where there

C. ij.



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there is nothing else but shelles, and the water is very shallowe: you muste goe aboute the Ilande towards the West the length of halfe a Cable or thereaboute, and then to goe towards the South, to the said *Carpent*. Also you are to take heede of three Shelles that are in the Chanel vnder the water: and towards the Iland on the Weste side in the Chanell, the water is about two faddome deepe, and cleare ground. The other trendeth toward East northeast, and on the West you may go on shoare.

¶ Of the Ilande whiche now is called Saint Katherins Ilande.

**G**oing from the Point of *Degrade*, and entring into the sayde Baye towards the West, and by South: there is some doubt of two Ilandes that are on the right side, one of the whiche is distant from the saide pointe 3. leagues, and the other 7. either moze or lesse than the first, beyng a lowe and plaine land, and it seemeth to be parte of the maine lande. I named it Saint Katherines Ilande: in which, toward North-east there is verie drye soile: but aboute a quarter of a league from it, very ill ground, so that you muste goe a little about. The saide Iland, and the Pozte of Castelles trend towards North northeast, and South southweast, and they are about 15. leagues asunder. From the saide Pozte of Castelles to the Pozte of *Garte*, whiche is in the northerne parte of the said Bay, that trendeth towards East northeast, and West southweast, there are twelue leagues and an halfe: and aboute two leagues from the Pozte of *Balances*, that is to say, the thirde parte, athwarteth the sayde Bay: the deapth being sounded it is about 18. faddomes: and from the saide Pozte of *Balances* to the White Sands toward West southweast there is 15. leagues, but you must take heede of a shelle that lyeth about 3. leagues outward from the sayd White Sands on the Southweast side above water like a Boate,

Of

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**O**f the place called *White Sandes*: of the Ilande of *Brest*, and of the Ilande of *Byrdes*: the sortes and quantitie of *Byrdes* that there are founde: and of the Porte called the *Iflettes*.

**W**hite Sandes is a Roade in the whiche there is no place garded from the South, nor Southeast. But towarde South Southweast the said roade there are two Ilandes, one of the which is called *Brest* Iland, and the other the Ilande of *Byrdes*, in whiche there is great fozze of *Godets*, & *Crowes* with red beakes and redde fete: they make their nestes in holes vnder the ground euen as *Connies*. A point of land being passed about a league from *White Sandes*, there is a Port & passage found, called the *Iflettes*, a better place than *White Sandes*: and there is great fishing. From the saide Porte of the *Iflettes*, vnto another called *Brest*: the circuite is aboute ten leagues. This Porte is in latitude 51. degrees and 55. minutes, and in longitude. \*. From the *Iflettes*, to that place there are many other Ilandes: and the saide Porte of *Brest* is also amongst those Ilandes. Whoeuer the Ilands doe compasser moze than 3. leagues from the said *Brest*, beyng lowe, and ouer them are the other landes (aboue mentioned) fene.

**H**owe we wyth our Shippes entered into the Porte of *Brest*, and sayling onwarde towarde the West, we past amidst the *Iflettes*, which were so many in number, that it was not possible to tel them: and how we named the the *Iflettes*.

**O**n the 10. of June we with our Shippes entred into the Porte of *Brest*, to furnish our selues with water and wood, and to make vs readye to passe the saide Bay. Upon Saynt Barnabas day, service being heard, we with our boates went beyond the said Porte toward the West, to shew what barbo-roughes were there: we passed throughe the midst of the

C. ly,

*Iflettes*,

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*flotes*, which were so many in number, that it was not possible they might be told, for they continued about 10. leagues beyonde the saide *Porte*. While to rest our selues stayed in one of them a night, and there we found greate store of Ducks egges, and other byrdes that there doe make their neastes, we named them all, the *flotes*.

¶ Of the *Porte* called *S. Antonies Porte*, *S. Sernans Porte*, *James Caribbees Porte*: of the river called *S. James*: of the customes and apparell of the inhabitants in the Iland of *White Sandes*.

The next day we passed the saide *Ilandes*, and beyonde them all we found a good *Hauen*, wherby we named *S. Antonies Hauen*, and howe one or two leagues beyonde, we founde a little river toward the south west coast, that is betwene two other *Ilandes*, and is a good harborough. There we sette vpp a *Crosse*, and named it *S. Sernans Porte*; and on the south west side of the saide *Porte* and river, about one league, there is a small *Ilande* as round as any *Quen*, environed about with many other little *Ilandes*, that give notice to the saide *Portes*. Further about two leagues, there is an other greater river, in whiche they take good store of *Sabmon*, that we named *S. James his River*. Weyng in the sayde river, we sawe a Shippe of *Redbell* that the night before had passed the *Porte* of *Bresh*, where they thought to have gone a fishing: but the marriners not knowing where they were, we with our boates approached neare vnto it, and did direct it to another *Porte* one league more toward the West than the saide river of *S. James*, which I take to be one of the beste in all the *West Indies*; and therefore we named it *James Caribbees Sound*. If the stile were as good as the harboroughes are, it were a great commoditie: but it is not so be called the new *Land*, but rather *Stones*, and wilde *furres*, and a place fitte for wilde beastes; for in all the South *Ilandes* I did not see a Cartload of good earth: yet spent I on shoore in many places,



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places, and in the Island of White Sandes, there is nothing  
else but spisse, and small Thoznes scattered here and there,  
withered and drye. To be thozte, I beleue that this was  
the lande that God allotted to Caine. There are men of an  
indifferent good stature and bignesse, but wilde and trucely:  
they weave their haire tye on the top like a wreath of Hay,  
and put a wooden pin within it, or any other such thing, in  
steade of a nasse; and wth them they binde certaine birdes  
feathers. They are clothed with beastes skinner, as wel  
the men as womē, but that the womē go somewhat straight-  
lier and closer in their garmentes than men doe, wth their  
waistes gyrded: they paint themselves with certaine black  
coloures: their Boates are made of the bark of a tree cal-  
led *Boul*, wth the wyche they fische, and take greate store  
of Seales, and as farre as we coulde vnderstande since oure  
commynge thither, that is not their habitation, but they  
come from the maine lande out of better Countreys, to take  
of the sayde Seales, and other necessities for their ly-  
uing.

¶ Of certaine Capes, that is to say, the double Cape, the poin-  
ted Cape, Cape Roiall, and the Cape of Milke; of the *Moun-  
taines of Burnet*: of the landes of *Dominhoues*; and of the  
greate fishing of Cods.

**W**hen the 13. of that moneth we came to our shippes a-  
gayne with our boates, on purpose to saile forwards, by  
cause the weather was faire, & upon sundaye we caused ser-  
uice to be saide: then on Monday being the 15. of the moneth,  
we departed from *Dress* and sailed toward the South to take  
a viewe of the landes that there we had sene, that seemed  
vnto vs to be two landes: but when we were amiddst the  
Bay, we knew it to be firme lande, where was a greate  
double Cape, one above the other, and therefore we named it  
the Double Cape. In the entrance of the Bay we sounded,  
and founde it to be an hundred fadome rounde aboute vs.  
From

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From Bras to the double Cape, there is about 20 leagues, and  
about 50 or 60 leagues beyond we sounded againe, and  
founde a laddome water. The saide lande lyeth Northeast,  
and Southwest. The next day being the 16. of the moneth,  
we sailed along the saide coaste toward Southwest, and by  
length about 3 leagues from the double Cape, where we  
founde very shepe and wilde hilles; among the whyche were  
somet certayne small Cabbanes, whyche we in the Countrey  
call Barnes, and therfore we named them the Hilles of the  
Barnes. The other Landes and Mountaines are all craggie,  
clift, and cutte; and betwixt them and the sea, there are other  
flandres, but lowe. The day before, through the darke mistes  
and fogges of the weather, we coulde not haue sighte of any  
lande; but in the evening we spied an entrance into the  
lande, by a ryuer, among the saide Hilles of Barnes, and a  
Cape lying toward the Southwest about 3. leagues from us.  
The saide Cape is on the top of it blunt pointed, and also  
toward the sea, it endeth in a pointe, wherefore we named  
it the pointed Cape, on the north side of whiche, there is a  
plaine Island. And bycause we would haue notice of the saide  
entrance, to see if there were any good Havens, we strooke saile  
for that night. The next day being the 17. of the moneth, we  
had no more weather from Northeast, wherefore we toke  
our way toward the Southwest until Thursday morning,  
and we went about 37. leagues, til we came athwart a Bay  
full of rounde flandres like white houses, and therefore we  
named them the Doue houses. And from the Bay of Saint  
Julian, from the whyche to a Cape that lyeth South and by  
West, which we called Cape Riall, there are 7 leagues, and  
toward the West Southwest side of the saide Cape there  
is another that beneath is all craggie, and about round. On  
the North side of whiche about halfe a league there lyeth a  
lowe Island, that Cape we named the Cape of Milke. Be-  
tweene these two Capes there are certayne lowe flandres, as  
we have seene, there is also certayne others, that shew that  
there is some rivier about this leagues from Cape Riall,  
wee

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we sounded, and found tenne faddome water, and there is the greatest fishing of Coddes that is possible: for staying for our companie, in lesse than an houre we toke aboue an hundred of them.

¶ Of certayne Ilands that lie betweene Cape Royall, and the Cape of Milke.

**T**he nexte daye, being the eyghtenth of the Moneth, the winde with such rage turned against vs, that we were constrained to go backe toward Cape Royall, thinking there to find some harborough, and with our Boates wente to discover betweene the Cape Royall, and the Cape of Milke, and found, that aboue the low Ilands there is a great, and very deepe Gulfe, within which are certaine Ilands. The sayd Gulfe on the South side is shutte vp. The foresayd low grounds are on one of the sides of the entrance, and Cape Royall is on the other. The sayde low groundes do stretch themselves more than halfe a league within the Sea. It is a playne Countrey, but an ill soyle: and in the midst of the entrance thereof, there is an Iland. The sayde Gulfe in latitude is fortie eyght degrees and an halfe, and in Longitude. \*. That night we found no harborough, and therefore we launched out into the Sea, leaving the Cape toward the West.

¶ Of the Iland called S. John.

**F**rom the sayde daye untill the 24. of the moneth, being S. Johns day, we had both stormie weather and winde against vs, with such darknesse and mistes, that untill Saint Johns day, we could haue no sight of any land, and then had we sight of a Cape of land, y from Cape Royall lieth South west, about 35. leagues, but that day was so foggie and mistie, that we could not come nere land, and bycause it was S. Johns day, we named it Cape S. John.

D.

¶ Of



## The first Relation.

¶ Of certayne Ilands called the Ilands of *Margaulz*, and of the kinds of beastes and birds that there are found. Of the Iland of *Brion*, and *Cape Dolphin*.

The next day being the 25. of the moneth, the weather was also stormie, darke, and windie, but yet we sayled a part of the day toward West North-west, and in the evening we put our selues athwart vnto the second quarter that thence we departed, then did we by our compasse know that we were North-west, and by West about seauen leagues and an halfe from the Cape of S. John, and as we were aboute to hoyle sayle, the wind turned into the North-west, wherefore we went toward North-east, about fiftene leagues, and came to three Ilands, two of whiche are as steepe and vpright as any wall, that it was not possible to climbe them: and betwene them there is a little clift. These Ilands were as full of Birds, as any felde or meddow is of grasse, that there do make their nestes: and in the greatest of them, there was a great and infinite number of those that we call *Margaulz*, that are white, and bigger than any Gese, which were feathered in one part. In the other were only Godetz Isoli, but toward the shoare there were of those Godetz, and grente Apponatz, like to those of that Ilande that we aboue haue mentioned: we went downe to the lowest part of the least Iland, where we kild aboue a thousand of those Godetz, & Apponatz. We put into our Boates so many of them as wee pleased, for in lesse than one houre, we might haue filled thirtie such boates of them: we named them the Ilands of *Margaulz*. About five leagues from the sayde Ilandes, on the West, there is another Iland that is about two leagues in length, and so much in breadth: there did we stay all night to take in water and wood. That Ilande is environed rounde about with sande; and hath a very good roade about it three or four faddome deepe. Those Ilands haue the best soyle that euer we saw, for that one of their felds is more worth, than all the new land. We found it all full of goodly trees, meddows,

cham,

## The first Relation.

11

champaignes full of wild peason blomed, as thicke, as ranke, and as faire, as any can be seene in *Brittayne*, that they seemed to haue bin plowed and sowed. There was also great store of gulseberies, strawberies, damaske roses, parselley, with other very sweete and pleasant hearbes. About the said Iland are very great beastes, as great as *Dren*, which haue two great teeth in their mouths like vnto the *Elephant*, and liue also in the Sea. We saw one of them sleeping vpon the banke of the water: we thinking to take it, went to it with our Boates, but so sone as he heard vs, he cast himselfe into the Sea. We also saue Beares, and *Wolues*: we named it *Brions Iland*. About it towarde South-east, and North-west, there are great medowes. As farre as I could gather and comprehend, I thinke that there be some passage betwene the new land, and *Brions land*, if so it were, it would be a great shortning, as well of the time, as of the way, if any perfection coulde be founde in it. Aboute foure leagues from that Ilande towarde West South-west, there is firme lande, that seemeth to be as an Ilande, compassed aboute with little Ilands of sandes. There is a goodly Cape, which we named Cape *Doulphin*, for there is the beginning of good groundes. On the seauen and twentieth of *June* we compassed the said landes about that lie West South-west: a farre off they seeme to be little hilles of sande, for they are but lowe landes: we coulde neyther goe to them, nor land on them, because the winde was against vs. That daye we wente fiftene leagues.

¶ Of the Iland called *Alexai* and of *S. Peeters Cape*.

The next day we went along the said land aboute ten leagues, till we came to a Cape of redde lande, that is all craggie within the which, there is a booke looking toward the South. It is a very lowe Countrey. There is also betwene the sea, & a certain poole a plaine field, and fro that Cape of land and the poole, butill to another Cape, there is about 4 leagues.

D.ij.

The

## The first Relation.

The land is fashioned as it were halfe a circle, all compassed about with sand like a ditch, ouer which, as farre as ones eye can stretch, there is nothing but marrish groundes, and standing poles. And before you come to the first Cape, very nere the mayne lande, there are two little Ilands. Aboute five leagues from the seconde Cape towarde South west, there is another Iland very high and poynted, which we named Alezan. The first Cape we named S. Peeters Cape, by cause vpon that day we came thither.

¶ Of the Cape called *Orleans* Cape: of the Riuer of Boates: of wild metis Cape: and of the qualitie and temperature of the Countrey.

From Brions Iland to this place, there is a good sandie ground, and hauing sounded toward South west euen to the Shoare, about five leagues, we found 12. faddome water, and within one league 6. and very nere the Shoare rather more than lesse. But bycause we would be better acquainted with this stonie and rockie ground, we strooke our Sables lowe and athwart. The nexte daye being the last of the moneth saue one, the winde blew South and by East. We sayled Westwarde vntill Tuesday morning at sunne rising, being the last of the moneth, without any sight or knowledge of any lande, except in the euening toward sunne sette, that we discovered a Land, which seemed to be two Ilandes, that were beyond us West South west, about nine or tenne leagues. All the next day till the nexte morning at sunne rising we sayled Westward about fortye leagues, and by the way we perceyued that the lande we hadde sene like two Ilandes, was firme lande, lying South south-east, and North north-west, till to a very good Cape of lande called *Orleans* Cape. All the sayde lande is lowe and playne, and the fairest that may possibly be sene, full of goodly meddowes and Trees. True it is that we could finde no harborough there, bycause it is

all



## The first Relation.

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all full of shelles and sandes. We with our boates went on shore in many places, and among the reste we entred into a goodly riuer, but very shallow, which we named the riuer of boats, bycause that there we saw boats full of wilde men, that were crossing the riuer. We had no other notice of the sayde wilde men: for the winde came from the Sea, and beate vs againste the shore, that we were constrained to retire our selues with our boates toward our shippes, till the next day morning at Sunne rising, being the firste of July, we sayled Northeast, in which time there rose great mystes & stormes, and therefore we stricke our sayles till two of the clocke in the after noone, that the weather became cleare, and there we had sight of Orleance Cape, & of another about seuen leagues from vs, lying North and by East, and that we called Wilde mens Cape. On the Northside of this Cape aboute halfe a league, there is a very dangerous shelf, and banke of stones. Whilist we wer at this Cape, we saw a man running after our boates that were going along the coast, who made signes vnto vs that we shoulde retourne toward the sayd Cape againe. We seeing such signes, began to tourne toward him, but he seeing vs come, began to flee: so sone as we were come on shoare, we set a knife before him, and a wollen girdle on a little staffe, and then came to our ships again. That day we trended the sayde land about nine or ten leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough, but it was not possible, for as I haue sayd already, it is a very low land, & enuironed round about with great shelles. Neuerthelesse we went that day on shore in foure places to see the goodly and swete smelling trees that there were: we founde them to be Cedrons, Ewe trees, Pines, white Elmes, Ashes, Willowes, with manye other sortes of trees to vs vnknown, but without any fruit. The groundes where no wood is, are very faire, and all full of peason, white and red gooseberies, strawberies, blackberies, and wilde corne, even like vnto Rie, that it seemeth to haue bene sown and plowed. This Countrey is of better temperature than any other that can be sene, and very hote.

D.iiij.

There

## The first Relation.

There are many Thrushes, Stockdoves, and other byrdes: to be shot, there wanteth nothing but good harbozough.

¶ Of the Baie called *Saint Lunario*, and other notable Baies, and Capes of lande, and of the qualitie, and goodnesse of those groundes.

The next day being the seconde of July we discovered and had sight of land on the northerne side towarde us, that dyd ioyne vnto the lande abovesayd, all compassed about, and we knewe that it had about \* in depth, and as much as athwart, we named it *Saint Lunarios Baie*, & with our boates we went to the Cape toward the North, and founde the land and groundes so lowe, that for the space of a league from land there was but halfe a faddome water. On the Northeast side from the sayde Cape about seauen or eight leagues there is another Cape of lande, in the middelt whereof there is a Bate fashioned triangle wise, verye deepe, and as far as we could ken from it lieth Northeast. The said Bate is compassed about w<sup>th</sup> sands and shelles about ten leagues from land, and there is but one faddome water: from the saide Cape to the banke of the other, ther is about fiftene leagues. We being a crosse the sayde Capes, discovered another lande and Cape, and as farre as we coulde ken, it lay North & by East. All that night the weather was very ill, and great windes, so that we were constrained to beare a small sayle vntill the next morning, being the thirde of July, that the winde came from the West: and we sayled Northwarde, to haue a sight of the lande that we had left on the Northeast side, aboue the lowe landes, among whiche high and lowe landes there is a Gulfe, or Breach, in some places about sire and twenty faddome deepe, and fiftene leagues in breadth, with varietie of landes, hoping to finde some passage thither, we went such as the passage of the Castels. The sayde gulfe lyeth East Northeast, and West Southwest. The groundes that lyeth on the South side of the sayde gulfe, is as good and vass to be

## The first Relation.

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be brought, and full of as goodly fieldes and meadowes, as anye that ever we have, as plaine and smooth as anye die: and that which lyeth on the North, is a Countrey altogether hillie, full of woods, and very high and great trees of sundry sortes: among the rest there are as goodly Ceders, and Firre trees, as possibly can be seene, able to make masts for ships of three hundred Tonne: Neyther did we see anye place that was not full of the sayde trees, excepted two onely, that were full of goodly meadowes, with two very faire Lakes. The middlest of the sayde Baie is seaven and fourtie degrees and halfe in latitude.

¶ Of the *Cape of Hope*, and of *Saint Martins Creeke*, & howe seuen boats full of wilde men, came to our boate, wold not retire themselves, but being terrified with our Colubrins and lanches we shot at them, they fled with great hast.

The Cape of y<sup>e</sup> said South land, was called The Cape of Hope, through the hope that there we had to finde some passage. The fourth of July we went along y<sup>e</sup> coast of y<sup>e</sup> sayd land on the Northerly side to finde some harborough, where we entred into a Creeke altogether open on y<sup>e</sup> South, where there is no succour against y<sup>e</sup> wind: we thought god to name it *S. Martins Creeke*. Ther we stayed fro the fourth of July, until the twelfth: while we were there, on Monday being the sixth of y<sup>e</sup> month, service being done, we w<sup>th</sup> one of our boates went to discover a Cape & point of lande y<sup>e</sup> on the Northerne side was about seaven or eight leagues from vs, to see whiche way it did bend, & being within halfe a league of it, we sawe two companies of boats of wilde men going fro one land to the other: they<sup>r</sup> boates were in number about five & forty or fifty. One parte of the whiche came to the sayde pointe, and a great number of the me went on sho<sup>r</sup>e, making a gret noise, beckning unto vs that we shoulde come on lande, shewing vs certaine skinner upon peeces of Woodde, but bicause we hadde but one onely boate, we woulde not goe to them, but



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but went to the other side, lying in the sea: they seeing vs flee, prepared two of their boats to follow vs, with whiche came also five more of them that were comming from the sea side, al which approached nere vnto our boate, dauncing, and making many signes of ioye and myrth, as it were desiring our friendship, saying in theyr tongue **NAPEV TONDAMEN ASSVRTAH**, with manye other that we vnderstode not. But bicause (as we haue said) we had but one boate, we wold not stande to theyr curtesie, but made signes vnto them, that they should turne backe, which they would not do, but with great furye came toward vs: and sobainely with their boates compassed vs aboute: and bycause they woulde not awaye from vs by any signes that we coulde make, we shotte of two peeces among them, whiche did so terrifie them, that they put themselues to flight toward the sayde pointe, making a great noyse: and hauing stayde a while, they began a new, euen as at the first, to come to vs againe, & being come nere our boate, we stricke at them with two lances, which thing was so great a terrour vnto them, that with greate hast they began to flee, and would no more follow vs.

¶ How the sayde men comming to our shippes, and our men going toward them, both parties went on land, and how the saide wilde men with great ioye beganne to traficke with our men.

**T**he next daye, part of the sayde wilde men with nine of their boates came to the point and entrance of the creek, where we with our ships were at road. We being aduertised of theyr coming, went to the point where they wer with our boates: but so sone as they sawe vs, they began to flee, making signes that they came to traficke with vs, shewing vs suche skynes as they cloth themselves withall, whiche are of small value. We likewise made signes vnto them, that we wished them no euil: and in signe thereof two of our men ventured to go on lande to them, and carrie them kniues w<sup>th</sup> other

## The first Relation.

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other Iron wares, and a red hat to giue vnto their Captain. Which when they saw, they also came on land, and brought some of their skinned, and so began to deale with vs, seeming to be very glad to haue our iron wares, and other things, still dauncing with many other ceremonies, as with their hands to cast sea water on theyr heades. They gaue vs whatsoeuer they had, not keeping any thing, that they were constrained to go backe againe naked, and made vs signes that the nexte day they would come againe, and bring more skinned with them.

¶ How that we hauing sent two of our men on lande with wares, there came about. 300. wilde men with great gladnes. Of the quality of the Country, what it bringeth forth, and of the Baie called *The Baie of heats*.

**W**ednesday being the eight of the moneth, because the winde was not good to go out with our ships, we set our boates in a readinesse to go to discover the saide Baie, and 4 days we wente fiftene leagues within it. The nexte day, the winde and wether being faire, we sayled vntill noone, in which time we had notice of a great part of the sayd Baie, and how that vpon the lowe landes, there were other lands, with high mountaines: but seeing that there was no passage at al, wee began to turne backe again, taking our way along the coast, and sayling, we sawe certaine wilde men, that stode vpon the shoze of a Lake, that is among the lowe groundes, who were making fires and smokes: we went thither, and founde that there was a Channell of the sea, that did enter into the Lake, & setting our boates at one of the bankes of the Channell, the wilde men with one of their boates came vnto vs, & brought vs peces of Seales readie sodde, putting them vpon peces of wood: then retyring themselves, they would make signes vnto vs, that they did giue them vs. We sente two men vnto them with Hatchets, knives, beades, & other such like wares, whereat they were very glad, and by and by in clusters they came

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came to the shoꝛe where we were with their boates, bringing with them skinner, and other such things as they had, to haue of our wares. They were moze than thꝛee hundred men, women, and children: some of the women which came not ouer, we might see them stande vp to the knees in water, singing and dauncing, the other that had passed the riuer where we were, came verie friendlye to vs, rubbing oure armes with their owne handes, then woulde they liſte them vpp towarde heauen, shewing manie signes of gladnesse: and in such wise were we assured one of another, that we very familiarly beganne to traffike of whatsoeuer they had, till they had nothing but their naked bodies, for they gaue vs al what soeuer they had, and that was but of small value. We perceived that this people might verie easily be converted to our religion. They go from place to place. They liue only with fishing. They haue an ordinarie time to fish for their provision. The Countrey is hotter, than the Countrey of *Spaine*, and the fairest that can possibly be found, altogether smooth, and leauel. There is no place, be it neuer so little, but it hath some trees (yea albeit it be sandie) or else is full of wilde corn, that hath an eare like vnto *Rie*: the corn is like *Dates*, small & reason as thicke as if they had bin sown & plowed, white & red gooseberries, Strawberries, blackberries, white & red *Roses*, & many other flowers, of very sweete and pleasant smell. There be also many goodly meadowes full of grasse, & Lakes where great plenty of *Salmons* be. They call a Hatchet in their tongue *Cochi*, and a knife *Bacon*: we named it *The Bay of Heate*.

¶ Of another nation of wilde men: of their maners, liuing and clothing.

**B**eing certified that there was no passage through the said Bay, we hoisted saile, & went fro *S. Martines Creeke* upon Monday being the twelfth of *July*, to go & discover further in the said *Baie*. and went along the sea coast Eastward about eightene leagues, till we came to the Cape of *Praio*, where we found the tide very greate, but shallow, and the sea stormie,



## The first Relation.

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Storme, so that we were constrained to draw toward shore, betwene the saide Cape and an Ilande lying Eastwarde, about halfe a league from the Cape, where we cast Anker for that night. The next morning we hoised sayle to trend þe said coasts about, which lyeth South South-east. But there rose such a Storme and raging winde against vs, that we wer constrained to come to the place againe, from whence we were come: There did we stay all that daye till the nexte, that we hoised vp sayle, and came to the middest of a riuer flue oꝝ six leagues from the Cape of *Prato* Southward, and being overthwart the said riuer, there arose againe a contrarie winde, with great fogges and Stormes. So that we were constrained vpon *Tulsoay*, being the fourteenth of the moneth, to enter into the riuer, and there did we stay til the sixteenth of the moneth, looking for faire weather to come out of it, on which day being Thursdaye, the winde became so raging, that one of our shippes lost an Anker, and we were constrained to go vp higher into the riuer seauen oꝝ eighte leagues, into a good harborough and ground, þe we with our boates found out, and thꝛough the euil weather, tempest, and darkenesse that was, we stayed in the saide harborough till the nine and twentieth of the month, that we coulde not come out: in the mean time we sawe a greate multitude of wilde men that were fishing for Mackrels, wherof there is great store. Their boats wer about fortie, and the persons, what with men, women, and children, two hundred, which after they had haunted our charyns a while, they came very familiarly with their boates to þe sides of our ships. We gaue the kniues, combs, beades of glas, & other trifies of smal value, for which they made many signes of gladnesse, lifting their handes vp to Heauen, dancing and singing in their boates. These men may very wel & truly be called Wilde, because there is no wiser people in the world. For I thinke al that they had together, besides theꝝ boates and nets, was not worth five souce. They go altogether naked, saving theꝝ priuities, which couered with a little skinn, and certaine olde Skins that they cast vpon them.

C. ij.

Neyther

## The first Relation.

Neyther in nature nor in language, do they any whit agree to  
 them we found first: Their heads be altogether shaven, except  
 one bush of haire, they suffer to grow vpon the toppe of theyr  
 crowne, as long as a horses taile, and then with certaine lea-  
 ther strings binde it in a knot vpon their heades. They haue  
 no other dwelling but their boates, which they tourne vpside  
 down, and vnder them they lay themselves al along vpon the  
 bare ground. They eate their fleshe almoste rawe, onely that  
 they beate it a little vppon imberts of coles, so doe they theyr  
 fishe. Upon Magdalens day we with our boates wente to the  
 bancke of the riuer, and freely went on shore among them,  
 whereat they made many signes of gladnesse, and al their me-  
 in two or thre companies began to sing and daunce, seeming  
 to be very glad of our comming. They had caused al the yong  
 women to flee into the wood, two or thre excepted, that stay-  
 ed with them, to each of which we gaue a combe, and a little  
 bell made of Tinne, for which they were very glad, thanking  
 our Captaine, rubbing his armes and breaſtes with theyr  
 handes. When the men saw vs giue something vnto those  
 that had stayde, it caused all the rest to come out of the wood,  
 to the ende they should haue as muche as the others: These  
 women were about twentie, who altogether in a knot fell vpon  
 our Captaine, touching and rubbing him with their hands,  
 according to their manner of cherishing and making muche  
 of one, who gaue to eache of them a little Tinne bell: then  
 sodainely they began to daunce, and sing many songs. There  
 we founde great store of Mackrels, that they had taken vpon  
 the shore, with certaine nettes that they make to fishe, of a  
 kinde of hempe that groweth in that place where ordinar-  
 ly they abide, for they neuer come to the sea, but onely  
 in fishing time. As farre as I vnderstand, they groweth like-  
 wise a kinde of Millet as bigge as small Peason, like vnto  
 that which groweth in Brazil, which they eat in stead of bread.  
 They had greates store of it. They call it in theyr tongue RA-  
 PAIGE. They haue also Peaches, (that is to saye Damasks)  
 which they bye for winter as we do, they call the HONESTA.  
 They

## The first Relation.

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They haue also Figges, Puttes, Apples, and other fruites, and Beanes, that they cal SAHV, their Puttes CAHEHYA. If we shewed them any thing that they haue not, noz knowe not what it is, shaking their heads, they will say NOHDA, whiche is as much to say, they haue it not, noz they know it not. Of those things they haue, they would with signes shew vs the way how to dresse them, and how they grow. They eate nothing that hath any tast of salte. They are very great Thieues, for they will filch and steale whatsoeuer they can lay hold of, and all is fith that commeth to net.

¶ How our men set vp a great Crosse vpon the poynt of the sayd Porte, and the Captayne of those wild men, after a long Oration, was by our Captayne appeased, and contented that two of his Children should goe with him.

¶ Upon the 24. of y<sup>e</sup> Moneth, we caused a faire high Crosse to be made of the heighth of thirtie fote, which was made in the pzeence of many of them, vpon the poynt of the entrance of the Gulfe, in the middest whereof, we hanged vp a Sheld with thre<sup>e</sup> floure de Luce in it, and in the toppe was carued in the wood with Anticke letters this posse, V I V A LE ROY DE FRANCE. Then befoze them all we set it vp vpon the sayd poynt. They with great haede beheld both the making and setting of it vp. So sone as it was vp, we altogether knaeled downe befoze them, with our hands towards Heauen, yelding God thanks: and we made signes vnto them, shewing them the Heaue<sup>n</sup>, and that all our saluation dependeth only on him which in them dwelleth: whereat they shewed a great admiration, looking first one at another, and then vpon the Crosse. And after we were returned to oure Shippes, their Captayne clad with an old Beares Skinne, with thre<sup>e</sup> of his Sonnes, and a Brother of his with him, came vnto vs in one of their Boates, but they came not so nere vs as they were wont to do: there he made a long Oration vnto vs, shewing vs the crosse we had set vp, and making

C.ij,

a crosse



## The first Relation.

a Crosse with two of his fingers, then did he shew vs all the Countrey about vs, as if he would say that all was his, and that we should not set vp any Crosse without his leaue. His talke being ended, we shewed him an Axe, sayning that we would giue it him for his skinne, to which he listned, so by little and little he came nere our Ships. One of our fellowes that was in our boate, tooke holde on theirs, & suddaynely leapt into it, with two or thre more, who enforced him to enter into our Ships, whereat they were greatly astonished. But our Captaine did straightwayes assure thē, that they should haue no harme, nor any injury offered them at all, and entertained them very frendly, making them eate and drinke. Then did we shew them with signes, that the Crosse was but only set vp to be as a light and leader which wayes to enter into the port, and that we would shortly come againe, and bring good stoze of iron wares and other things, but that we would take two of his children with vs, and afterward bring them to the said port againe: and so we clothed two of them in shirtes, and coloured coates, with red cappes, and put about euery ones necke a copper chaine, whereat they were greatly contented: then gaue they their old clothes to their fellowes that wente backe againe, and we gaue to each one of those thre that went backe, a hatchet, and some knives, which made thē very glad. After these were gone, and had sold the netes vnto their fellowes, in the after none there came to our ships six boates of them, with five or six men in euery one, to take their farewells of those two we had retained to take with vs, and brought them some fish, uttering many words which we did not vnderstand, making signes that they would not remoue the Crosse we had set vp.

¶ How after we were departed from the saide porte, following our voyage along the sayd coast, we went to discover the land lying South-east, and North-west.

The next daye, being the 25. of the moneth, we had faire weather, and went from the said porte: and being out of the

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the River, we sailed East North-east, for, after the entrance into the said River, the land is environed about, and maketh a bay in manner of halfe a circle, where being in our Ships, we might see at the coast sayling behind, which we came to seeke, the land lying South-east and North-west, the course of which was distant from the river about twentie leagues.

¶ Of the Cape *S. Aluise*, and *Momerancies Cape*, and certayne other lands, and how one of our Boates touched a Rocke and suddainely went over it.

**O**n Monday being the 27. of the moneth, about sunne set we went along the saide lande, as we haue sayde, lying South-east and North-west, til Wednesday that we saw another Cape, where the land beginneth to bend toward  $\hat{\text{e}}$  East: we went alongst it about 15. leagues, then doth the land begin to turne Northward. About thre leagues fro the sayd Cape we sounded, and found 72. faddome water. The saide lands are plaine, and the fairest and most without woods that we haue scene, with goodly greene fields and medowes, we named the saide Cape *S. Aluise Cape*, bycause that was his day: it is 49. Degrés and a halfe in Latitude, and in Longitude. \*. On Wednesday morning we were on the East side of the Cape, and being almost night, we went North-eastward for to approach néere to the saide land, which trédeth North and South. From *S. Aluise Cape*, to another called *Momerancies Cape*, about fiftene leagues, the lande beginneth to bende North-west. About thre leagues from the sayd Cape, we woulde néedes sounde, but we could finde no ground at 75. faddome, yet went we alongst the sayd land, about tenne leagues, to the Latitude of 50. degrés. The Saturday following, being the first of August, by sunne rising, we had sight of certayne other landes, lying North, and North-east, that were very high and craggie, and seemed to be mountaynes: betwene which were other lowlands with Wooddes and Rivers: we wente aboute the sayde landes, as well on the one side as on

## The first Relation.

on the other, still bending South-weast, to see if it were either a Gulfe, or a passage, untill the fifth of the moneth. The distance from one land to the other, is about fiftene leagues. The middle betwene them both, is 50. degrees and a thirde part of one in Latitude. We had much ado to go five miles farther, the winds were so great, and the tide against vs. And at five miles end, we might playnely see and perceyue land on both sides, whiche there beginneth to spreade it selfe, but by cause we rather-fell, than got way against the winds, we went toward land, purposing to goe to another Cape of land, lying Southwarde, which was the farthermost out into the Sea that we could see, about five leagues from vs, but so sone as we came thither, we founde it to be nought else but Rockes, Stones, and craggie cliftes, such as we had not found any where that we had sayled Southwarde from S. Johns Cape: and then was the tide with vs, which carped vs against the winde Westwarde, so that as we were sayling along the sayd coast, one of our Boates touched a Rocke, and suddainely went ouer, but we were constrained to leape out, so to direct it on according to the tide.

¶ How after we had agreed and consulted what was best to bee done, wee purposed to returne from *S. Peeters* straight, and from *Tiemots* Cape.

After we had sayled along the sayd coast, for the space of two houres, behold, the tyde began to turne against vs, with so swift and raging a course, that it was not possible for vs with thirtene oares to rowe or gette one Stones cast farther, that we were constrained to leaue our Boates with some of our men to gard them, and tenne or twelue men went on shoare to the sayd Cape, where we found that the land beginneth to bend South-weast, whiche hauing scene, we came to our Boates againe, and so to oure Shippes, whiche were still readie rigged, hoping to goe forward: but for all that, they were fallen moze than four leagues where we had left them,



## The first Relation.

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them; where so some as we came, we assembled together all our Captaynes, Mayters, and Sparrmers, to haue their aduice and opinjon what was best to be done; and after that euery one had sayd, considering that the Easterly winde beganne to beare sway, and blow, and that the flood was so great, that we did but fall, and that there was nothing to be gotten, and that stormes and tempestes beganne to pufte in those new Countreys, and that we were so farre from home, not knowing the perils and dangers were behind, for eyther we must agree to turne and come backe againe, or else to stay there all the yeare. Whereouer, we did consider, that if an exchange of the southerne winde did take vs, it were not possible for vs to depart thence. All which opinions being heard and considered, we altogether determined to aduise oure selues homeward. Now bycause upon Saint Peters day we entred into the sayde straight, we named it Saint Peters Straight. We sounded it in many places, in some we found 70. fadome water, in some 50. and nere the shore but 30. and cleere ground. From that day till Wednesday following, we had a good and prosperous gale of wind, that we touched the sayd land about on the North East South-east, West and North-west sides: for such is the situation of it, excepted one Cape of low lands that bendeth toward South-east, about 25. leagues from the straight. In this place we saw certayne smokes, that the people of the Countrey made vpon the sayd Cape: but bycause the winde bleweth toward the coast, we went not to them, whiche when they saw, they came with two Boates and twelue men vnto vs, and as frölie came vnto our Shippes, as if they had bin French men, and gaue vs to vnderstande, that they came from the greete Gulfe, and that Tiannot was their Captayne, who then was vpon that Cape, making signes vnto vs, that they were going home to their Countreys where we were come from with our Shippes, and that they were laden with fish. We named the sayd Cape, Tiennots Cape: from the side Cape all the lande trendeth East South-east, and West North-west.

## The first Relation.

well. All the land lyeth low, very pleasant, enuironed with sand, where the sea is intermingled with marishes and shallows, the space of twentie leagues: then both the land began to trend from West to East, South-east altogether enuironed with Islands two or thre leagues from land, in whiche as farre as we could see, are many dangerous shoalnes more than foure or five leagues from land.

How that vpon the ninth of August we entred within *White Sands*, and vpon the fifth of September we came to the port of *S. Mala*.

From the said Wednesday, untill Saturday following, we had a great wind from the South-west, whiche caused vs to stay East South-east, on which day we came to the Easterly partes of the new land, betwene the Barnes and the Doble Capo. There beganne great stormie winds comming from the East with great rage: wherefore we coasted the Capo South South-west, to searche the Southerne parte, which is (as we haue sayd) all enuironed with Islands, and being nere the said Islands and land, the wind turned into the South, which brought vs within the said gulfe, so that the next day being the ninth of August, we by the grace of God entred within *White Sands*. And this is so much as we haue witnessed. After that, vpon the fifteenth of August, being the feast of the Assumption of our Lady, after that we had heard sekute, we altogether departed from the porte of *White Sands*, and with a happie and prosperous weathers, we came into the middle of the sea, that is betwene the new land and *Brauer*, in which place we were tost and turneyed thre dayes long with great stormes and windie tempests comming from the east, which with the aide and assistance of God we suffered: then had we faire weather, and vpon the fifth of September, in the said yeare, we came to the port of *S. Mala* whence we were come.

The

The language that is spoken in the Land newly discovered, called new Fraunce.

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God	<i>Isnetz</i>	a Bow	<i>aignetaze</i>
the Sunne	<i>canet</i>	Brasse	<i>anfce</i>
the Heauen		the Brow	<i>yco</i>
the Day	<i>aiagla</i>	a Feather	<i>casimogan</i>
the Night	<i>ame</i>	the Moone	<i>conda</i>
Water	<i>estogatz</i>	the Earth	<i>canne</i>
Sand	<i>aganis</i>	the Winde	<i>ommescon</i>
a Sayle	<i>agonaze</i>	the Rayne	<i>cacacomy</i>
the Head	<i>conquedo</i>	Bread	<i>a met</i>
the Throate	<i>behingueste</i>	the Sea	<i>casamoy</i>
the Nose	<i>basangue</i>	a Shippe	<i>vndo</i>
the Teeth	<i>agetasco</i>	a Man	<i>hoc basco</i>
the Nayles	<i>ochedasco</i>	the Heares	<i>ygata</i>
the Feele	<i>anoudasco</i>	the Eyes	<i>bacha</i>
the Legges	<i>amocdaxa</i>	the Mouth	<i>basasca</i>
a dead man	<i>aiomafca</i>	the Eares	<i>agfca</i>
a Skinne	<i>yca</i>	the Armes	<i>surasfca</i>
that Man	<i>asorne</i>	a Woman	<i>alonedecher</i>
a Hatchet	<i>gadsagoursere</i>	a ficke Man	<i>atta</i>
greene Fish	<i>guesfando</i>	Shoes	<i>anfcaxon</i>
good to be eaten		a Skin to couer a	<i>vondico</i>
Flesh		mas priuy mebers	<i>caponeta</i>
Almonds	<i>anogaza</i>	red cloth	<i>agobada</i>
Figges	<i>ascondis</i>	a Knife	<i>adunra</i>
Gold	<i>henyafco</i>	a Macrell	<i>enerra</i>
the priuie members	<i>assegnega</i>	Nuttes	<i>omesta</i>
an Arow	<i>calta</i>	Apples	<i>sabe</i>
a greene Tree	<i>baucda</i>	Beanes	<i>achefco</i>
an earthen dish	<i>audato</i>	a Sywoord	

Heere endeth the first relation of *James Carthiers* discovery of the new land called *New France*, translated into English

out of Italian by

*I. F.*

*Fij.*

*A short*



**A shorte and brieft narration of the  
Navigation caused to be made by the King of  
France, to the Ilands of Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, and  
diuers others, which now are called New France,**

*with a discourse of the particulars, customs, and man-  
ners of the inhabitaours therein.*

**Chap. I.**



**I**n the yeare of our Lord 1535. upon Wednes-  
day, being the 16. of May, by the comman-  
dement of our owne Captayne James Car-  
thier, and with a common accord, in the Ca-  
thedral Church of S. Malo, we deuoutely  
each one confessed our selues, and receiued  
the Sacrament: and all entering into the Quier of the sayde  
Church, we presented our selues before the Reuerend Father  
in Christ, the Worshippfull Bishop of S. Malo, who blessed us all, be-  
ing in his Bishops Robes. The Wednesday following, be-  
ing the 19. of May, there rose a good gale of winde, and there-  
fore we hoysed Sayle with three Shippes, that is to say, the  
great Hermina, being in burthen about a hundred, and a hun-  
dred and twentie Tunne, wherein the foresayde Captayne  
James Carthier was Generall, and Maister Thomas Fro-  
mont chiefe Payster, accompanied with Maister Claudius  
of Pont Briand, Sonne to the Lord of Monteceneil, and Cupbea-  
rer to the Dolphin of France, Charles of Pomerai, John Pow-  
yer, and other Gentlemen. In the second Shippe called the  
little Hermina, being of threescore Tunne burthen, were  
Captaynes under the said Carthier, Made Salobert, and Pay-  
ster William Marie. In the third Shippe called the Heme-  
rillon, being of soxtie Tunne in burthen, were Captaynes  
M. William Brittan, and M. James Maingare. So we sayled  
with a good and prosperous wind, until the 29. of the said mo-  
neth,

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neth, at which time the weather turned into stormes & tem-  
 pests, by which with contrarie winds, and darkenesse, endured  
 so long y<sup>e</sup> our ships being without any rest, suffered as much  
 as any ships that ever went on seas: so that the 25. of June, by  
 reason of that foule and foggie weather, all our shippes losse  
 sight one of another, neyther sawe we one another againe tyll  
 we came to the newe lande where we had appointed to meet.  
 After we had lost one another, we in the Generals ship were  
 with contrarie windes tost to and fro on the sea, until the se-  
 venth of July, upon which daye we arrived and came to the  
 Island called the Iland of Byrdes, which lyeth from the main  
 lande. 44. leagues. This Ilande is so full of byrdes, that all  
 our ships might easily have bin fraighted with them, and yet  
 for the great number that there is, it wold not seeme that any  
 were taken away. We to victual our selues filled two boats  
 of them. This Iland hath the Pole elevated. 49. degrees, and  
 40. minutes. Upon the eight of the sayde moneth we sailed  
 further, and with a prosperous weather came to the Ports  
 called The Port of white Sandes, that is in the Baie called  
 The Baie of Castels, where we had purposed to mete and stay  
 together the fifteenth of the said month. In this place therfore  
 we looked for our felowes, that is to say, the other two ships, til  
 the 20. of the moneth, on which daye both came together. So  
 soon as our fellows were come, we set our shippes in a rea-  
 dinesse, taking in both water, wood, and other necessaries. And  
 then on the 29. of the said moneth, early in the morninge we  
 hoisted saile to passe on further, and sailing alongst the sou-  
 therne coast that runneth south east and south west, til two  
 howres after sunne set at these aboutes, and then we crof-  
 sed along two Ilandes, whiche doe stretch further forth than  
 the others, whiche we called S. Williams Handes, being di-  
 stant aboute 20. leagues or more from the Porte of Bress. All  
 the coast from the Castels to that place lyeth East & West,  
 south east and south west, having betwene it sundry lit-  
 tle Ilandes, altogether barren and full of stones, withoute  
 either eate or drinke, excepted certayne Vallies only. The

## The seconde Relation.

nexte daye being the laste of Iulye sailing one, we sayled on  
 (Westward to finde out other Ilands) which as yet we ha  
 not founde, xy. leagues and a halfe, among whiche there is a  
 great Baye towarde the South all full of Ilandes and great  
 creekes, where manye good harboroughes seeme to be: them  
 we named Saint Marthas Ilandes, from which about a league  
 and a halfe further into the sea, there is a dangerous shallow,  
 wherein are four or fife rocks, which lye from Saint Marthas  
 Ilandes about vy. leagues as you passe into the said Ilands,  
 on the East and on y West side, to which we came the said  
 day an houre after none, and from that houre until midnight  
 we sailed about fiftene leagues athwart a cape of y lower  
 Ilands, which we named S. Germans Ilands South-eastward  
 fro whiche place about thre leagues, there is a very dange  
 rous shallow. Likewise betwéen S. Germans Cape & S. Mar  
 thas, about two leagues fro the said Ilands, there lyeth a back  
 of sand, upon which hanch y water is but two sadome deepe,  
 & therfore seeing y danger of y coast, we struck saile & went no  
 further y night: The next day being y last of Iulye, we wente  
 al along the coast y runneth East & west, West & by South,  
 which is al environed about w Ilandes & dyse sandes, and in  
 truth are very dangerous. The length fro S. Germans Cape  
 to the said Ilands is about xviij. leagues & a half, at the ende  
 of which ther is a goodly plot of ground full of huge & high  
 trees, albeit the rest of the coast be compassed about w sandes  
 wout any signe or shew of harboroughs, til we came to Thi  
 ennots Cape, which tendeth Southwest about vy. leagues  
 from y foresaid Ilands, which Thiennots Cape we noted in our  
 former voyage, & therfore we sailed on all that night West  
 Southwest, til it was day, & then the winde turned against  
 us, wherfore we wente to seek a Haven wherein we might  
 harbor our ships, & by good hap, found one fit for our purpose,  
 about vij. leagues & a half beyond Thiennots Cape, and that  
 we named S. Nicholas Haven, it lyeth amidst foure Ilandes  
 that stretcheth into the sea. Upon the next we saw a token set  
 by a wudden crosse. But note by the way that crosse was  
 turned



## The seconde Relation.

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turned North-east, and then bending toward it, leaue it on the left hand, and you shall finde thre sadome water, and within the Hauen but two. Also you are to take heede of two shelles that leane outwarde halfe a league. All this coaste is full of quicke sandes and very daungerous, albeit in sight manye good Hauens seme to be there, yet is there nought else but shelles and sandes. We staide and rested our selues in the sayde Hauen, untill the seauenth of August being Sundaye: on which daye we hoysed sayle, and came toward lande on the neather side toward Rabalts Cape, distant from the sayd Hauen about twentie leagues North North-east, and South South-west: but the nexte daye there rose a stormie and a contrarie winde, and therfore we coulde finde no Hauen there toward the South. Thence we wente coasting along toward the North, beyonde the aboue-sayde Hauen aboute tenne leagues, where we founde a goodly greate gulfe, full of Ilandes, passages, and entraunces toward what winde soeuer you please to bend: for the knowledge of this gulfe there is a greate Ilande that is a Cape of the maine lande, stretching somewhat farther south than the others, and aboute two leagues within the lande, there is an Hill fashioned as it were an heape of corne. We named the sayde Gulfe Saint Laurence hys Baie. The twelfth of the sayde month we went from the sayd S. Laurence hys Bay, or Gulfe, sayling Westward, and came to finde a Cape of maine lande on the Northside of the Baye, that runneth from the saide Sainte Laurence his Baie about fve and twentie leagues West and by South. And of the two wilde men whiche we toke in our former voyage, it was tolde vs that this was of the Bands toward the South, and that there was an Ilande, on the Southerlye parte of whiche is the waye to goe to *Honguado* where the yeare befoze we hadde taken them in *Canada*, and that two dayes Iourney from the sayde Cape, an Ilande began the Kingdome of *Siguenay*, in the lande Northward extending toward *Canada*, and aboute thre leagues athwart the saide Cape, there is aboute fiftie sadome deepe.

Moreouer

## The seconde Relation.

Moreouer I beleeue that there was neuer so many Whales  
 scene as we sawe that day about the Cape. The next daye af-  
 ter our Labie day in August, being the fifteenth of the month,  
 hauing past those Straights, where we had notice of certaine  
 landes that we left toward the South, whiche landes are full  
 of very high hills, and therfore we named them The Islands  
 of the Assumption, and one Cape of the sayd high countreyes  
 lyeth East north-east, and Weste south-west, the distaunce  
 betwene which, is about fve & twentie leagues. The Coun-  
 tryes lying South, maye playnely be perceyued to be higher  
 thā the Southerly moze than thirtie leagues. We trended þ  
 saide landes about toward the South, frō the said day vntyl  
 Tuesday none following, the winde being in the West, and  
 therfore we banded toward the South, purposing to go and see  
 the land that we before had spied. Being arrived there, we  
 founde the sayd Islands, as it were ioyned together, and lowe  
 toward the Sea. And the Souththerly mountaines that are vpon  
 the saide lowe Islands stretching Easter, Weste, and by  
 Southe. Our men tolde vs that there was the beginning of  
*Saguenay*, and that it was land inhabited, and that there com-  
 meth the redde Copper, of them named CAIGNETDAZE.  
 There is betwene the Southerly Islands, and the Souththerly  
 about 30. leagues distance, and moze thā 100. faddome depth.  
 The saide men did moreouer certifie vnto vs, that there was  
 the way and beginning of the gret river of *Hochelaga*, a ready  
 way to *Canada*, which riuier the further it went the narrower  
 it came, euen vntil to *Canada*, and that then there was freshe  
 water, which went so farre vpwards, that they hadde neuer  
 hearde of any man had gone to the heade of it, and that there  
 is no other passage but with small boates. Our Captaine  
 hearing their talke, and how they did affirm no other passage  
 to be there, woulde not at that time procede any further, tll  
 he had scene and noted the other Landes, & coast toward the  
 South, which he had omitted to see, after Saint Larence his  
 gulle, bycause he would exactly know, if in the Landes to-  
 ward the South any passage had but discovered.

How

## The seconde Relation.

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¶ How our Captain caused the shippes to retourne backe again, only to know if in *Saint Laurence* gulfe there were any passage towarde the North. CHAP. 2.

¶ Upon the .18. of August being Wednesday, our Captaine caused his shippes to winde backe, and bend toward the other shoze, so that we trended the sayd southerly coast, whiche runneth south-east, & south-west, being fashioned like vnto halfe a bowe, and is a very high land, but yet not so high as that on the southerly partes. The Thursday following we came to seuen very high Ilandes, whiche we named The round Ilands. These Ilandes are distant from the others about fourtie leagues, and stretch out into the sea about thre or foure leagues. About these there are goodly lowe groundes to be seene full of goodly trees, whiche we the Friday following, with our boates compassed aboute. Querswart these Ilandes there are diuerse sandie shelues more than two leagues into the sea, very dangerous, whiche at a lowe water remaine almost dry. At the furthest boundes of these lowe Ilands, that containe about tenne leagues, ther is a riuer of fresh water, that with such swiftnesse runneth into the sea, that for the space of one league within it the water is as freshe as anye fountaine water. We with our boates entred into the saide riuer, at the entraunce of whiche we found about one sadome water. There are in this riuer many fishes shaped like bozses, which as our wilde men told vs, al the daye long lye in the water, and the night on lande: of which we saue therein a great number. The next day being the one and twentieth of the month, by bzeake of day we hoysed sayle, and sayled so long about the sayde coaste, that wee had sight of the southerly partes of it, which as yet we had not seene, and of the Island of the Assumption which we had founde, departing from the sayde land: which thing so soon as we had done, and that we were certified no other passage to be there, we came to our shippe againe, whiche we had left at  
the



## The second Relation.

the said Islands, where is a good harborough, the water being about nine or ten fadome. In the same place by occasion of contrarie winds and foggie mystes, we were constrained to stay, not being either able to come out of it, or hoyle sayle til the four & twentieth of the month. On which day we departed & came to a haven on the Southerly coast, about 80. leagues from the said Islands. This haven is ouer against thre flat Islands & lye amidst a river, bycause on the half way of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Islands, & the said Haven toward the North, there is a verie great river that runneth betwene the high & low Islands, & moze than thre leagues into the sea: it hath many shelves, & there is not altogether one fadome water, so that the place is very dangerous: & from bank to bancke of the same shelves, there is either 20. or 22. pades. All the Southerly coast runneth East Northeast and South Southwest. The saide haven wherein we stayed, is as it were but a sluice of the waters that rise by the flood, and but of smal accompt, we named them S. Johns Islettes, bycause we founde them, and entred into the the day of the beheading of that Saint. Aboute five leagues afoze you come to the said haven Westward, there is no passage at al but only with little boates. The haven of S. Johns Islettes, bypeth by all the waters that rise by flowing, yea if it flowe a fadome. The best place to harborough ships therein is on the South part of a certaine little Islands that is ouer against the sayde haven, whereby the bancke or shore of the Island riseth. Upon the first of September we departed out of the said haven, purposing to go towarde *Canada*, and about 15. leagues from it towarde West Southwest, amidst y<sup>e</sup> river there are thre Islands, ouer against the whiche the river runneth swift, and is of a great depth, & it is that which leadeth, and runneth into the Countrey and kingdome of *Saguenay*, as by the two wilde men of *Canada* it was tolde vs. Thys river, passeth and runneth along very high and steepe hilles of bare stone, where very little earth is, and notwithstanding there is greate quantitie of sundrie sortes of trees that growe in the sayde bare stones, euen as vpon good and fertile

fertile ground, in such sorte that we haue seen some so great as well woulde suffice to make a masse for a thippe of softe Linne burden, and as greene as possible can be growing, in a stoute rocke without any earth at all. At the entraunce of the sayd riuer we mette with foure boates full of wilde men, whiche as farre as we coulde perceyue, verie fearfullye came toward vs, so that some of them went backe agayne, & the other came as neare vs as easilye they might heare and vnderstand one of our wilde men, who tolde them his name, and then toke acquaintance of them, vpon whose word they came to vs. The nexte day, being the seconde of September, we came out of the riuer to goe to *Canada*, and by reason of the seas flowing, the tide was verie swifte and dangerous for that on the South part of it there lye two Ilandes, about whiche moze than thre leagues compasse, lye manye greete stones, and but two fadome water: and the flowing amidst those Ilandes, is verie vnconstante and doubtfull, that if it hadde not bene for our boates, we hadde bene in great danger to lose our liues: and coasting along the saide bay sands, there is moze than fiftē fadome water. About fve leagues beyonde the riuer of *Saguenay* Southweast, there is another Ilande moze northerly acrosse, whiche are certayne highe peeces of lande, and thereaboutes we thought to haue casted Ancker on purpose to stape the nexte tide, but we could sound no ground by thre scoze fadome within a flighte shote from shoare, so that we were constrained to winde backe to the sayde Ilande, where we sounded againe, and founde eightēne fadome. The nexte mornynge we hysled latte and wente thence, sayling further on, where we hadde notice of a certayne kinde of fishe neuer so soze of anye manne scene or knowen. They are aboute the bignesse of a *Porpois*, yet nothing like them, of bodye verie well proportioned, headed lyke *Grapehounds*, altogether as white as snowe, without anye spotte, within which Riuer there is great quantitie of them: they do liue altogether betwene the sea and the freshe water.

## The seconde Relation

These of the Countrey call them *ADHOTHVY*, they tolde us that they be very sauoye and good to be eaten. Whoeuer they affirme none to be found else wher but in that river. The sixth of the month, the weather being calme & faire, we went about fiftene leagues moze vpward into the river, and there lighted on an Island that looketh Southward, and it maketh a little haven or creeke wherein are many & innumerable great *Porpoyses*, continuallye lying about that Islande. There are likewise great quantitie of the said *Aphothuys* taken by the inhabitours of the Countrey, so that there is as gret concourse and meeting in that place as is at *Bordeaux* in *France* at euery tide. This Island is in length about thre leagues, and in bredth two, and is a goodly and fertile plot of ground, replenished with many goodly and great trees of manye sortes. Among the rest ther are many *Filburde trees*, which we found hanging full of them, somewhat bigger and better in saour than ours, but somewhat harder, and therefore we called it The Island of *Filburdes*. The seventh of the month, being our Ladies euen, after seruice we went from that Islande, to goe vp higher into the river, and came to the Fourteene Islandes, seauen or eight leagues from the Islande of *Filburdes*, where the Countrey of *Canada* beginneth, one of which Islandes is ten leagues in length, and fife in bredth, greatlye inhabited of such men as onlie liue by fishing of suche sortes of fishes as the river affourdeth, according to the seasõ of them. After we had cast Anchor betwene the sayde Islande, and the Southerly coast, we went on lande and toke our two wilde men with vs, meeting with many of those Countrey people, who woulde not at all approach vnto vs, but rather fledde from vs untill our two men beganne to speake vnto them, telling the that they wer *Taignoagny* & *Domagaia*, who so soone as they had take acquaintance of the, began greatly to reioyce, dauncing and shewing many sortes of ceremonies: and many of the chiefest of the came to our boats & brought many *Eles*, & other sortes of fishes, with two or thre burdens of great *Mills* wherwith they make their bread, & many gret musk millions.

The



The same days came also many other boates full of those Countrey men and Algonquians, to see and take acquaintance of our two men, all which were as courteously received, & friendlyly entertained of our Captayne, as possible could be. And to haue them the better acquainted with him, and make them his friends, he gave them many small giftes, but of small value: neuerthelesse, they were greatly contented with them. The next day following, the Lorde of *Canada* (whose proper name was Donnacona) but by the name of Lorde, they call him Agouhanna, with twelve boates came to our Ships, accompanied of many people, who causing tenne of his Boates to go backe with the other two, approached vnto vs with sixtene men more. When began the sayde Agouhanna being nearest vnto our Shippe, according to their manner and fashion, to frame a long Oration, mouing all his bodie and members after a strange fashion, whiche thing is a Ceremonye and signe of gladnesse and securitie among them, and then comming to the Generals Shippe, where Taignoagny, and Domagaia spake with them, and they with him, where they began to tell and shewe vnto him what they had seene in *France*, and what good entertainment they had had, hearing whiche things, the Lorde seemed to be very glad of, & prayed our Captain to reach him his arme, that he might kisse it, whych thing he did: their Lorde taking it, laid it about his necke, so: so they vse to do when they will make much of one. Then our Captayne entred into Agouhannas boate, causing bread and wine to be brought, to make the sayd Lorde and his companie to eat and drinke, whiche thing they did, and were greatly thereby contented and satisfied. Our Captayne so: that time gaue them nothing, because he looked for a fitter oportunitie. These things being done, each one toke leaue of others, and the Lorde went with his boates agayne where he was come from. Our Captayne then caused our boates to be set in order, that with the next tide he might goe vp higher into the River, to finde some harborough wherein to set our Ships: and the next tide we went coasting alongst

## The second Relation

the said Island, about tenne leagues; at the ende wherof, we found a goodly and pleasant place of water, where is another little island, and haven, where by reason of the flood there, is the saddest water. This place seemed to vs very fitte and commodious to put our ships therein, and so we did very safely, we named it the holy Crosse, for on that day we came thither. As we went into it, there is a village, whereof Donnacona is Lord, and there he kepteth his abode: it is called *Stadagona*, as goodly a plot of ground as possibly may be seen, and there withall very fruitfull, full of goodly trees even as in France, as Oakes, Elmes, Ashes, Walnut trees, Apple trees, Citrons, Vines, and white Thornes, that bring forth fruite as big as any Damsons, and many other sortes of trees, under which groweth as faire tall hemp, as any in France, without any seede, or any mans worke or labour at all. Having considered the place, & finding it fit for our purpose, our Captayne withdrew himselfe on purpose to returne to our Shippes, but beholde, as we were comming out of the River, we met comming against vs one of the Lords of that village *Stadagona*, accompanied with many others, as men, women, and children, who after the fashion of their Countrey, in signe of mirth and joy, began to make a long Oracion, the Women still singing and dancing up to the knees in water. Our Captayne knowing their good will and kinnesse towards vs, caused the Boate wherein they were, to come unto him, and gave them certaine trifles, as linens, and beades of glasse, whereat they were marvellous glad, for we being gone about 3. leagues from them, for the pleasure they conceived of our comming, we might heare the sing, & see the dance for all they were so farre.

¶ How our Captayne went to see and note the bignesse of the Island, and the nature of it, and then returned to the Shippes, causing them to be brought to the River of the holy Crosse. CHAP. 3.

¶ After we were come with our Boates unto our Shippes againe, our Captaine caused our Barkes to be made ready to

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We then go on land in the sayd Islands; to note the trees that  
 in them seemed to us; and to consider the nature and  
 qualitie of it, which thing we did, and found it full of good  
 lye trees like to ours. Also we sawe many goodly Vines, a  
 thing not tofnde of vs here in those Countreys, and there-  
 fore we named it Bacchus Island. It is in length about twelue  
 leagues, in sight very pleasant, but full of woods; no parte of  
 it wrought, vntlesse it be in certaine places, where a few ho-  
 ses be for fishers dwelling, as before we haue sayd. The  
 next day we departed with our ships to bring them to the  
 place of the holy Crosse, and on the 14. of that moneth we  
 came thither, and the Roide Donnacona, Taignoagny, and  
 Domagaia, with 25. Boates full of those people, came to meete  
 vs, comming from the place whence we were come, and go-  
 ing toward *Stradagona*, where their abiding is, and all came  
 to our ships, shewing sundrie and diuers gestures of glad-  
 nes and mirth, except those two that we had brought, to  
 witte, Taignoagny, & Domagaia, who seemed to haue altered  
 & changed their mind & purpose, for by no meanes they would  
 come vnto our ships, albeit sundry times they were earnest-  
 ly desired to do it, whereupon we began to mistrust somewhat.  
 Our Captayne asked the if according to promise they would  
 not go with him to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, for so they  
 had purposed, and then each one withdrew himselfe. The next  
 day being the fiftenth of the moneth, our Captayne went on  
 shoare, to cause certaine poles and piles to be driuen into the  
 water, and set vp, that the better and safer we might see  
 our shippe there; and to behold that, many of those Countrey  
 people came to meete vs there, among whom was Donna-  
 cona, and our two men, with the rest of their companye,  
 who kepte themselves aside vnder a point or nooke of land  
 that is vpon the shoare of a certayne Riuer, and no one  
 of them came vnto vs as the other did that were not on their  
 hyde. Our Captayne vnderstanding that they were there,  
 commaunded parte of our menne to followe him, and he  
 went to the sayd point, where he found the sayd Donnacona,  
 Taigno-



## The seconde Relation.

Taignoagny, Domagaia, and diuers other: and after salutations giuen on each side, Taignoagny setled himselfe for most to speake to our Captayne, saying that his Lord Donnacona did greatly grieue and sorrow that our Captayne and his men did weare warlike weapons, and they not. Our Captayne answered, that albeit it did grieue them, yet would not he leane the of, and that (as he knewe) it was his manner of France. But for all these wordes, our Captayne and Donnacona left not off to speake one to another, and friendly to entertaine one another. Then did we perceiue, that whatsoeuer Taignoagny spake, was only long of himself, and of his fellow, for that our Captayne departed thence. He and Donnacona entred into a maruellous stedfast league of friendship, whereby all his people at once with a loude voyce, cast out thre great cryes, (a horrible thing to heare) and each one hauing taken licence of the other for that day, we wente a boord agayne. The day following, we put our two great Shippes within the River and harborough, where the waters being at the highest, are but one fadome and halfe deepe, and at the lowest, but halfe a fadome. We left our Galion without the sluice, to the ende we might bring it to *Hochelaga*. So soone as we had safely placed our Shippes, behold, we saw Donnacona, Taignoagny, and Domagaia, with more than fve hundred persons, men, women, and children, and the Lord with tenne or twelue of the chiefest of the Countrey came a boord of our Shippes, who were all courteously receyued, and friendly entertayned, both of our Captayne, and of all vs: and diuers giftes of small value were giuen them. Then did Taignoagny tell our Captayne, that his Lord did greatly sorrow that he would go to *Hochelaga*, and that he would not by any meanes permit that any of them should goe with him, and that the River was of no importance. Our Captayne answered him, that for all his saying, he would not leaue off his going thither, if by any meanes it were possible, for that he was commanded by his King to goe as farre as possibly he could: and that if he (that is to say Taignoagny) would go with him, as he had promised,

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sed he shoulde be very wel entertained, beside that, he should have such a gifte given him, as he shoulde wel content himselfe: so he shoulde doe nothing else but goe with hym to *Hochelaga*, and come againe. To whome Taignoagny answered, that he woulde not by any meanes go, and thereupon sodainely returned to their houses. The next day being the 17. of September, Donnacona returned even as at the firste, and brought with him many Beles, with sundry sorts of other fishes, whereof they take greates store in the sayde River, as more largely hereafter shall be shewed. And as sone as they were come to our Shippes, according to their wonted vse beganne to sing and daunce. This done, Donnacona caused all his people to be sette of one side, then making a rounde circle upon the Sand, caused our Captaine with all his people to enter therein, then he beganne to make a long Oration: holding in one of his handes a Maiden child 10. or 12. yeares olde, whych he presented vnto our Captaine: then sodainely beganne his people to sende out three shrieks or howles, in signe of ioy and league of friendshippe, presently upon that he did present vnto him two other yong Male children one after another, but yonger than the other, at the giving of whych, even as before, they gaue oute shrieks and howles very lowde, with other ceremonies: so whych presents, our Capitaine gaue the saide Lorde greates and hearty thanks. The Lord tolde our Captaine then, that one of the children was his owne brother, and that the Maiden childe was daughter vnto his owne sister, and these presents were onely given him, to the end he should not goe to *Hochelaga* at all, to whome our Captaine answered, that if they were onely giuen hym to that intent, if so he would he should take them againe, so that by no meanes he woulde leaue his going off, so as much as he was commaunded of his King. But concerning this, Domagaia tolde oure Capitaine, that their Lorde had giuen him those children as a signe and token of goodwill and friendshippe, and that he was contented to goe wyth him to *Hochelaga*; upon whych he tolde greates wordes

## The second Relation.

woydes arose betwene Taignoagny and Domagaia, by whiche we plainly perceived that Taignoagny was but a realtie knave, and that he pretended but mischief and treason, as well by thys deede as others that we by hym hadde seene. After that our Captaine caused the saide chyldren to be putte in oure shippes, and caused two swordes, and two copper Basens, the one wrought, the other plaine, to be broughte vnto hym, and then he gaue to Donnacona, who was therewith greatly contented, yelding most hartye thanks vnto our Captaine for them, and presently vpon that he commaunded all his people to sing and daunce, and desired oure Captaine to cause a peece of artillerie to be shot off, because Taignoagny and Domagaia made great brags of it, and had tolde them marvellous things, and also, because they had neuer heard nor seene any before: to whome our Captaine answered, most willingly: and by and by commaunded his men to shote off 12. cannons charged with bulletes, acrosse the wood that was hard by those people and ships, at whose noise they were greatly astonished and amazed, for they thoughte that Heauen had fallen vpon them, and put themselves to flight, howling, crying, and shreking, that it seemed hel were broken loose. But before we went thence, Taignoagny caused other men to tell vs, that those men whiche we had lefte in our Gallion at roade, had slaine two men of theyr company, with a peece that they had shotte off, wherewith the reste had put themselves all to flight, as thoughte they should all haue bene slaine, whych afterward we found vntreue, because our men had not shotte off any peece at all that daye.

¶ Howe Donnacona, Taignoagny, with others, deuised a prettie flight or pollicie: for they caused three of theyr men to be attyred like Diuels, sayning to be sent from theyr God *Cudruagny*, onely to hinder our voyage to *Hochelega*. CHAP. 4.

**T**he next day being the eighteenth of September, these men still endeauoured themselves to seeke all meanes possible



possible to hinder and let our going to *Hochelaga*, and devised a pretty guile, as hereafter shall be shewed. They went and dressed three men like *Diuels*, being wrapped in dogs skins white and blacke, they faces besmeared as blacke as any coales, wyth boznes on they heads more than a yard long, and caused them secretly to be putte in one of they boates, but came not nere our shippes as they were wont to do, so they lay hidden wythin the wood for the space of two houres, looking for the tyde, to the end, the boate wherein the *Diuels* were, might appoach and come nere vs, whych, when time was, came, and all the reste issued out of the wood commyng to vs, but yet not so neare as they were wonted to do. There began *Taignoagny* to salute oure Capitaine, who asked hym if he woulde haue the boate to come for hym, he answered, not for that time, but after a while he woulde come vnto our shippes: then presently came that boate rushing out, wherein the three *diuels* were wyth such long boznes on they heades, and the middlemost came making a long *Oration*, & passed a long our shippes without turning or looking toward vs, but with the boate wente to strike on lande. Then bydde *Donnacoona* wyth all his people pursue them, and lay holde on the boate and *Diuels*, who so sone as the menne were come to them, fell prostrate in the boate euen as if they hadde bene dead: then were they taken vppe and carried into the *Wood*, being but a stones cast off, then enery one wythdrewne himselfe into the wood, not onely staying behinde with vs, where being, they beganne to make a long discourse, so lowde, that we myghte heare them in oure shippes, whiche lasted aboue halfe an houre, and being ended, we gan to espie *Taignoagny* and *Domagaia* commyng towards vs, holding their hanes ioyned together, caryng their battes vnder they upper garment, shewyng a greates admiration, and *Taignoagny* lookyng vppe to Heauen, cryed three tymes *Iesus*, *Iesus*, *Iesus*, and *Domagaia* downg as hys fellow had done before, cryed, *Iesus Maria*. *James Carthier* oure Capitaine hearing them, and seying their gestures & ceremonies, asked

## The second Relation.

of them what they ayled, and what was happened o: chaunced anew, they answered, that there were very ill tydings befallen, saying in French, *Nous est il bon*, that is to saye, it was not good: our Captaine asked them again, what it was, then answered they, that they: Lord Cudruaigny had spoken in *Hochelaga*, and that he had sent those thre men to shew vnto them that there was so muche Ice and Snowe by the way, that whosoener went thither shoulde dye, wherby wordes when we heard, we laughed, and mocked them, saying, that their God Cudruaigny was but a scule and a nobby, for he knewe not what he did o: saide: then bade we them shewe his messengers from vs, that Christ woulde defende them al from colde, if they woulde goe with him. When vnto they aske of our Captaine, if he had spoken with him, he answered, no, but that his ministers had, and that he had tolde them they shoulde haue saye weather: whiche words when they had heard, they thanked our Captaine, and departed toward the woodde to tell those newes vnto their fellows, who suddenly came all rushing out of the woodde, thinking to be very glad for those wordes that our Captaine had spoken, and to shew, that thereby they had had, and felt great joy. So sone as they were before our Shippes, they altogether came oute thre great shrikes, and thereupon began to sing and dance, as they were wont to doe. But for a resolution of the matter Taignoagny and Domagaia tolde our Captaine, that they: Lords Donnacona woulde by no meanes permitte that any of them shoulde goe with him to *Hochelaga*, vntlesse he would leaue hym some hostage to stay with him, our Captaine answered them, that if they woulde not go with him with a good will, they shoulde stay, so: he woulde not by any meanes leaue his going off, but woulde by all meanes possible endeavour himselfe to goe thither if he coulde.

How

## The second Relation.

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**H**ow our Captayne, wyth all his Gentlemenne, and  
 fiftie Marriners, departed wyth our Gallion, and the  
 two boates of *Canada* to go to *Hochelaga*, and also there  
 is described, what by the way and yppon the river was  
 scene. CHAP. 5.

**T**he next day being the 19. of September we hoised saile.  
 And with our Gallion and two boates departed to go by  
 the river with the floude, where on both shoares of it we be-  
 ganne to see as goodly a countrey as possibly can with eye be  
 scene, all replenished with very goodly trees, and vines lar-  
 den as full of Grapes as coude be all along the river; wher-  
 che rather seemed to haue bene planted and brought by hand  
 by worke than otherwise. True it is, that because they are  
 not dressed and brought as they shoulde be, they bunches  
 of Grapes are not so great as ours, also we sawe all along  
 the river many houses inhabited of fishers, whiche take all  
 kindes of fishes, and they with great familiaritie and kinde-  
 nesse came vnto vs, even as if we had bene theyr Countrey-  
 men, and brought vs greates store of fishes, suche as they hadde  
 with other thyngs, whiche we exchanged with them for o-  
 ther wares, who lifting vp their hands toward heauen, gave  
 many signes of joy: we stayed at a place called *Hochelaga*, a  
 bout 15. leagues from *Canada*, where the river waxeth very  
 narrowe, and runneth very swift, wherefore it is very dan-  
 gerous, not only so, that, but also for certain gret stones that  
 are therein: many boates and barchement vnto vs, in one  
 of whiche came one of the chiefe Lordes of the Countrey,  
 making a long discourse, who being vnto vs, did by e-  
 uident signes and gestures shew vs, that the higher the ri-  
 uer went, the more dangerous it was, and bade vs take  
 heed of our selues. The saide Lorde presented and gave vnto  
 our Captaine two of his owne chyldren, of whiche our  
 Captaine took one being a yench leuett 17. eight yeres old,  
 the man chyld he gaue him againe, because it was too yong,



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for it was but thre yeares olde. Our Capitaine as friendly  
and as courteously byd entertaine and receiue the said Lord  
and his company, giuing the certayne small trifles, & so they  
departed towarde shoure againe. After wards the said Lord,  
his wife, and his daughter, came to visite our Capitayne at  
*Canada*, bying him certayne small presents. From the 19.  
vntill the 28. of September, wee sailed by along the saide ri-  
uer, neuer losing one houre of time; all whiche by we sawe  
us goodly and pleasant a Country as possibly can be wished  
for, full (as we haue saide before) of all sortes of goodly  
trees, that is to say. Oakes, Elmes, Walnut-trees, Ce-  
drons, Firtres, Alders, Bays, Willowes, and greate store  
of Vines, alwas full of Grapes as coude be, that if any of  
our fellowes went on shoure, they came home laden with  
them: there are likewise many Cranes, Swannes, Geese,  
Dukes, Feasants, Partridges, Larks, Blacke-birdes,  
Turtles, Finches, Kees, eastes, Nightingales, Sparrowes,  
with many other sorts of Birds, euen as in *France*, and great  
plentie and store. Upon the 28. of September, we came to  
a great wide lake in the middle of the river five or six leagues  
broad, and twelve long, all that day we wente againste the  
tide, hauing but one sadde water, still keeping the saide  
scantling: being come to one of the heades of the Lake, we  
coude espye no passage by going out; nay, rather it seemed  
to haue bene staled and shutte vpper rounde about, and there  
was but halfe a sadde water, lyttle more or lesse. And  
therefore we were constrained to cast Anchor, and staye  
with our Gallion, and wente with our two boates to seeke  
some going out, and to make place by sound four or five chan-  
ces, whiche out of the river come into the Lake, and then  
come from *Hochelaga*. But in the saide byanches, because of  
the greate sterckeness and swiftnesse wherewith they break  
out, and the course of the water, they make certayne Crakes,  
and goings a croste, yet at that time there was but halfe a  
sadde water. Whose Crakes being passed, we found  
thre sadde, and as farre as we could perceiue by the sound  
it

It was that time of the yere that the waters are lowest, for at other times they shoode higher by two faddomes. All these foure or five byndes do compass about five or six Ilandes very pleasant, and thereby riseth the end of the Lake, about 15. leagues beyond, they all do come into one. That day we landed in one of the saide Ilandes, and met with five men that were hunting of wild beasts, who freely and familiarly came to our boates without any feare, as if we hadde ever bene brought vp together. Our boates being somewhat neare the shoare, one of them took our Captaine in his armes, and carried him on shoare, as lightly and as easilie, as if he had bene a childe of five olde: so strong and sturdy are those people. We founde, that they had a greates heape of wilde Spice that lyue in the water, as big as a Conny, and very good to eat, which they gaue vnto our Captaine: who for a recompence gaue them knives and glazen Beades. We asked the with signes if that was the way to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, and that we had yet three dayes sayling thither.

¶ Howe our Captaine caused our Boates to be mended and dressed to goe to *Hochelaga*: and bycause the way was somewhat difficult and harde, we left our Gallion behinde: and howe we came thither, and what entertainment wee had of the people. CHAP. 6.

The next day our Captaine seeing, that for that tyme it was not possible for our Gallion to goe on anye further, he caused oure Boates to be made ready, and as much munition and victualles to be putte in them, as they coulde well beare: he departed wpth them, accompanied wpth manye Gentlemen, that is to saye, Claudius of *Ponte Briand*, Cup-bearer to the Lozde Dolphin of *Fraunce*: Charles of *Pouera*: Iohn Gouion: Iohn Powlet: with twenty and eight mariners; and Mace Lallobert, and William

## The second Relation.

William the Britton, who has the charge under the Captaine of the other two shippes, to go on as farre as they could into that river: We sailed with good and prosperous weather vntill the nineteenth of October, on which day we came to the colone of Hochelaga, distant from the place where we had left our Gallies 45. leagues. In which place of Hochelaga, and all the way we went, we met with many of those countrymen, who brought vs fish, and such other victualles as they had, still dancing, and greatly reioycing at oure coming. Our Captaine, to lure them in, and to keepe them our friends, to recompence them, gaue them knives, beades, and such small trifles, where with they were greatly satisfied. So soon as we were come nere Hochelaga, there came to meete vs about a thousand persons, men, women and children, who afterwarde did friendly and merely entertaine and receyue vs as anye father would do his child, which he had not of long tyme seene, the men dauncing on one side, the women on an other, and likewise the children on an other: after that they brought vs great store of fish, & of their breade made of Millet, casting them into oure shippes so thicke, that you would haue thoughte it to fall from heauen. Which when our Captaine sawe, he, with many of his company wente on shoare: so soon as euer we were alande, they came clustering aboute vs, making very muche of vs, bynging theyr young children in theyr armes, onely to haue oure Capitaine & his company to touch them, making signes and shewes of great myght & gladnes, that lasted more than halfe an houre. Our Captaine seeing theyr louing kindnesse and entertainment of vs, caused all the women orderly to be set in a rape, and gaue them Beades made of Lin, and other suche small trifles, and to some of the men he gaue knives: then he returned to the boares to supper, and so passed that night, all while the while all those people stode on the shoare as neare oure boates as they might, making great fires, and dauncing very merrily, till crying, *Oy, Oy, Oy*, which in their tongue signifieth Myrth and Safete.

How



## The second Relation.

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**H**ow our Captayne with five Gentlemen, and twentie armed men, all well in order, went to see the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the scituation of it. CHAP. 7c

**O**ur Captayne the next day very early in the morning, hauing very gorgeously attired himselfe, caused all his company to be set in order to go to see the Towne and habitation of those people, and a certaine Mountayne that is somewhat nere the Citie: with whom went also five Gentlemen, and twentie Parriners, leauing the rest to keepe and looke to our Boates: we tooke with vs three men of *Hochelaga* to bring vs to the place. All along as we went, we founde the way as well beaten and frequented as can be, the sayrest and best Countrey that possibly can be seene, full of as goodly great Oakes as are in any wood in *France*, vnder which the ground was all couered ouer with faire Akornes. After we had gone about foure or five leagues, we met by the way one of the chiefest Lords of the Citie, accompanied with many more, who so soone as he saw vs, beckned and made signes vnto vs, that we must rest vs in that place, where they had made a great fire, and so we did. After that we had rested oure selues there a while, the sayd Lord began to make a long discourse, euen as we haue sayd aboue they are accustomed to do in signe of mirth and friendship, shewing our Captayne and all his company a ioyfull countenance, and good will, who gaue him two hatchets, a paire of knives, and a Crosse, which he made him to kisse, and then put it about his necke, for which he gaue our Captayne heartie thanks. This done, we wente along, and about a league and a halfe farther, we beganne to find goodly and large feldes, full of suche Cozne as the Countrey yeldeth. It is euen as the Millet of *Bresill*, as great, and somewhat bigger than small Beason, wherewith they liue euen as we do with ours. In the midst of those felde is the Citie of *Hochelaga*, placed nere, and as it were toynd to a great Mountaine that is tilled round about,

## The second Relation.

bounte, very fertile, on the toppe of whiche, you may see be-  
 rye farre, we named it Mounte Roiall. The Cittie of  
*Hochelaga* is rounde, compassed aboute with timber, with  
 three course of Rampires, one within another, framed  
 like a sharpe Spire, but layde acrosse aboue. The middle-  
 most of them is made and builde as a directe line, but per-  
 pendicular. The Rampires are framed and fashioned with  
 peces of Timber, layde along on the ground, very well  
 and cunningly ioynted togither after their fashion. This en-  
 closure is in heighth aboute two roddes. It hath but one  
 Gate or entrie thereat, whiche is shutte with piles, stakes,  
 and barres. Duer it, and also in many places of the wall,  
 there be places to runne along, and Ladders to gette vp,  
 all full of Stones, for the defence of it. There are in the  
 Towne aboute fiftie houses, aboute fiftie paces long, and  
 twelue, or fiftene broad, builde all of wodde, covered o-  
 uer with the bark of the wodde, as broad as any wodde,  
 very finely and cunningly ioynted togither. Within the  
 layde Houses, there are manye comthes, Lodgings, and  
 Chambers. In the middle of every one there is a greate  
 Courte, in the middle whereof they make their fire. They  
 liue in commons togither: then do the Husbendes, Wiues,  
 and Childzen, each one retire themselues to their Cham-  
 bers: They haue also on the toppe of their Houses cer-  
 tayne Carets, wherein they keepe their Cozne to make  
 their bread withall: they call it *CARRACONNY*, which  
 they make as hereafter shall followe. They haue cer-  
 tayne peces of wodde, made hollowe, like those where-  
 on we beate oure Hempe, and with certayne Bettles  
 of wodde they beate their Cozne to powder: then they  
 make paste of it, and of the paste, Cakes, or else Tartes,  
 then lay them on a broad and hote stone, and then couer  
 it with hote Tiles, and so they bake their Bread, in stead  
 of Ouens. They make also sundrye sortes of Pottage  
 with the layde Cozne of Pease, and of Beanes, where-  
 of they haue greates Boys: also with other frutes, as  
 Apples

## The second Relation.

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**Muske Milligins**, very greate Cowcombers. They haue also in their Houses certayne Vessels, as bigge as any Boate, or Tunne, wherein they preserve and keepe their fishe, causing the same in Sommer to be dyped in the Sunne, and lye therewith in Winter, whereof they make greate provision, as we by experience haue seene. All their viandes and meates are without any tast or sauoure of salt at all. They sleepe vpon barks of Trees layde all along vpon the ground, with the Skins of certayne wilde Beastes, wherewith they also cloth and coner themselves. The thing most precious that they haue in all the Worlde, they call it **ESYRONY**: it is as white as any snowe; they take it in the River of *Cornibotz*, in the manner as here followeth. When any one hath deserved death, or that they take any of their enemies in Warres, first they kill him, then with certayne great knives they giue great slashes and strokes vpon the buttockes, flanches, thighes, and shoulders: then they cast the same body so mangled, downe to the bottome of the River, in a place where it is, called *Esirgny*, and there leaue it tenne or twelue houres, then they take it vp againe, and in the cuttes finde those. Of them they make beades, and weare them aboute their neckes, euen as we do them of golde, accompting it the preciouslest thing in the Worlde. They haue this vertue and propertie in them, they will stoppe or stench any bleeding at the nose, for we haue proued it. These people are giuen to no other exercise, but onely to husbandrie, and fishing wherewith to liue, they haue no care of any other wealth or commoditie in this worlde, for they haue no knowledge of it, and that is, because they neuer trauell and goe out of thei Countrey, as those of *Canada*, and *Saguenay* do, albeit the *Canadians* with eyghte or nine Villages moze alongst that River be subiectes vnto them.

Lij.

¶ How



## The first Relation.

How we came to the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the entertaynemente there we had, and of certayne giftes oure Captayne gaue them, with diuers other things.

## CHAP. 8.

As soon as we were come nere the Towne, a greate number of the inhabitants thereof came to presente themselves befoze vs after their fashon, making very much of vs: we were by our guides brought into the midst of the Towne. They haue in the middlemost parte of their houses a large square place, being front side to side a good stonies cast, where we were brought; and there with signes were commaunded to stay: then suddaynely all the Womenn and Spawdens of the Towne gathered themselves together, parte of which had their armes full of yong Children, and as many as could, came to rubbe our faces, our armes, and what parte of the bodye sooner they could touch, weeping for verie joy that they saw vs, shewing vs the best countenance that possible was, desiring vs with theyr signes, that it woulde please vs to touche theyr Children. What done, the merme caused the Womenn to withdrawe themselves backe, then they euery one late downe on the ground round about vs, as if they woulde haue shewen and rehearsed some Comedie, or other show: then presently came the Womenn agayne, euery one bringing a soursquare Spatte in manner of Carpettes, and spreading them abroad on the ground in that place: then they caused vs to sit upon them. What done, the Lord & King of that country was brought vpon nine or ten mens shoulders, (whome in theyr tongue they call *Agoouhanna*) sitting vpon a great Stagges skinne, and they layde him downe vpon the sorsayde mattes nere to our Captayne, euery one beckning vnto vs that he was theyr Lord and King. This *Agoouhanna* was a manne aboute fiftie yeares olde: he was no whitte better apparelled than any of the rest, onely excepted,

## The seconde Relation.

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cepted, that he had a certaine thing made of beastes skinnies  
(called *Rices*) like a robe to well, and that was in steade of  
his Crowne. He was full of the palsey, and his members  
shooke together. After he had with certayne signes and  
beckes saluted our Captaine and all his company, and by  
manifest tokens bidde vs all welcome, he shewed his  
legges and armes to our Captaine, and with signes desi-  
red him to touch them, and so he did, rubbing them with his  
owne hands: then did Agouhanna take the wreath or crowne  
he had about his head, and gaue it vnto our Captaine, that  
done, they broughte before him diuerse diseased men, some  
blinde, some cripple, some lame and impotent, and some so  
alde that the heere of their evels came downe and couered  
their Cheekes, and laide them al along before our Captaine,  
to the ende they mighte of him be touched: so it seemed vnto  
them that God hadde bene descended and come downe from  
Heauen to heale them. Our Captaine seeing the misery and  
deuotio of this poore people, recited the Gospel of Saint Iohn,  
that is to saye, In the beginning was the word: touching eu-  
erie one that were diseased, praying to God that it wold please  
him to open the hartes of this poore people, and to make them  
knowe his holy worde, and that they might receiue baptisme  
and Christendome: that done, he toke a booke in his hande, &  
with a lowde voyce redde all the passion of Christ, worde by  
worde, that al the bystanders might heare him, al which while  
this poore people kept silence, & were maruellously attentiu,  
loking vp to heare, & imitating him in gestures. When he caused  
he men al orderly to be set on one side, & women on another, &  
likewise the children on another, and to the chiefe of them  
he gaue Hatchets, to the other kinnes, and to the women  
beades, and such other small trifles. When where the children  
were, he caste rings, counters, and branches made of Tin,  
whereat they seemed to be verie gladd. That done, our Cap-  
taine commaunded Schalwanes, and other musical instruments  
to be sounded, which when they heard, they were very merr-  
ie. When we toke our leaue and wente to our boate: the wo-

A. ij.

men

## The seconde Relation.

me seeing that, put themselves before to stay vs, and brought vs out of their meates that they had made ready for vs, as fische, pottage, beanes, and suche other things, thinking to make vs eat, and dine in that place: but bycause the meates hadde no sauoure at all of salte, we liked them not, but thanked them, and with signes gaue them to vnderstand that we hadde no neede to eat. When we were out of the Towne, diuerse of the men and women followed vs, and brought vs to the toppe of the sayde mountaine, which we named Mount Roiall, it is aboute a league from the Towne. When as we were on the top of it, we myght discerne, and plainly see thirtie leagues off. On the North side of it there are manye hilles to be sene, running Weste and East, and as manye moze on the South, amongst and betwene the whiche the Countrey is as saye and as pleasaunte as possiblye can be sene, being leanell, smothe, and verie playne, fitte to be husbanded and tilled: and in the middell of those fieldes we might see further a greate waye than where we hadde lefte oure boates, where was the greatest and the swiftest fall of water that anye where hath been sene, as greate, wide, and large, as oure sight myght discerne, goyng Southweast along thre saye and rounde Mountaines that we sawe, as we iudged aboute fiftene leagues from vs. Those whiche brought vs thither, tolde and shewed vs, that in the sayde Riuier there were thre suche falles of water moze, as that was where we hadde lefte oure boates: but because we coude not vnderstande theyr language, we coude not knowe howe farre they were one from another. Moreouer, they shewed vs with signes, that the sayde thre falles being passe, a manne myghte sayle the space of thre moneths moze alongst that Riuier, and that along the Hilles that are on the North side, there is a greate Riuier, whyche euen as the other cometh from the Weste, we thoughte it to be the Riuier that runneth through



## The seconde Relation.

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thronge the Countrey of *Saguenay*: and withoute anye signe or question moued or asked of them, they toke the chayne of oure Captaines whiffell, whiche was of silver, and the dagger haffe of one of oure fellowe Parriners, hangyng on hys side, being of yelowoe Copper, gualte, and shewed vs that suche stufte came from the sayde Riuer, and that there be *Agouionda*, that is as muche to saye, as euill people, who goe all armed euen to their fingers endes. Also they shewed vs the manner and making of theyr armour: they are made of coarbes and woodde, finelye and cunninglye wroughte togyther. They gaue vs also to vnderstande that those *Agouionda*, doe continuallye warre againste them: but bycause we dyd not vnderstande them well, we coulde not perceyue how farre it was to that Countrey. Our Captaine shewed them redde Copper, whiche in theyr language they call *Caignotadze*, and lokyng towarde that Countrey wth signes, asked them if anye came from thence, they shakynge theyr heades answered no: but they shewed vs that it came from *Saguenay*, and that lyeth cleane contrarie to the other. After we hadde hearde and sene these thyngs of them, we dreyne to oure boates accompanied wth greate multitude of those people: some of them when as they sawe anye of oure fellowes weare, they woulde take them vppon theyr shoul- ders, and carrie them as on horsebacke. So sone as we came to oure boates, we hoysed sayle to goe towarde ouer Gallion, doubting of some mishauunce. Oure departure grieved and displeased them verie muche, so they followed vs along the Riuer as farre as they coulde: we wente so faste that on Mondaye being the fourth of October we came where oure Gallion was. The Twesdaye followyng, being the fifthe of the moneth, we hoysed sayle, and wth oure Gallion and boates

## The seconde Relation.

boates, departed from thence toward the prouince of *Canada*, to the port of the *Holy Crosse*, where we had left our ships. The seauenth daye we came against a riuer that cometh from the South, and entred into that riuer, at the entraunce wherof are foure little Ilandes, ful of faire and goodly trees: we named that riuer The riuer of *Fouetz*: But bycause one of those Ilandes stretcheth himselfe a great way into the riuer, our Captaine at the point of it caused a goodlye greate Crosse to be set vpp, and commaunded the boates to be made readie, that with the nexte tide he mighte goe vp to the sayde riuer, and consider the qualitie of it, whiche we did, and that daye wente vp as farre as we coulde: but bycause we founde it to be of no importaunce, and that we coulde sounde no bottome, we returned down and back againe.

¶ Howe wee came to the Port of the *Holie Crosse*, and in what state we founde our shippes: and howe the Lorde of the Countrey came to visite oure Captaine, and oure Captaine him: and of certaine particular customes of the people. CHAP. 9.

Upon Monday being the eleventh of October we came to the Port of the *Holy Crosse*, where our shippes were, & founde that the maisters and Mariners we had lefte there, had made and reared a Trench before the ships, altogether closed with great peeces of Timber set vp righte and verpe well fastened together: then had they beset the saide trench aboute with peeces of Artillerie and other necessarie things to shielde and defende themselves from the power of all the Countrey. So sone as the Lorde of the Countrey heard of our comming, the next day being the twelfth of October, he came to visit vs, accompanied with *Taignoagny*, *Domagaia*, and many others, saying to be verpe glad of our comming, making muche of our Captaine, who as friendly as he could, entertayned them, albeit they had not deserued it. *Donnacona* their Lord desired our Captaine the next day to come  
and

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and see *Canada*, which he promised to do: for the next day being the thirtieth of the month, he with all his gentlemen, and fiftie *Pariners* very well appointed, went to visite *Donnacona* and his people, about a league from our ships. The place where they make their abode, is called *Sadagona*. When we were about a stones cast from their houses, manye of the inhabitants came to meete vs, being all set in a rhyke, and (as their custome is,) the men al on one side, and the women on the other, stil dauncing & singing without any ceasing: and after we had saluted and receiued one another, our Captaine gave them knives and such other slight things: then he caused all the women and children to passe along before him, giving ech one a ring of *Wm*, for which they gave him hartie thanks that done, our Captaine was by *Donnacona* and *Taignogny*, broughte to their houses (the qualitie considered) were very well provided, and stored with suche victualles as the Countrey yeldeth, to passe away the Winter withal. Then they shewed vs the skinner of five mens hendes lyed upon boards as we do vse parchment, *Donnacona* tolde vs that they were skinner of *Toudamoni*, a people dwelling towards the South, who continually doe warre against them. After ouer they tolde vs, that it was two yeares passe that those *Toudamoni* came to assault them, yea even into the said river, in an Island that lyeth ouer against *Saguenay*, where they had bene the night before, as they were going a warfaring in *Hauguado*, with two hundred persons, men, women, and children, who being all asleepe in a fort that they had made, they were assaulted by the saide *Toudamoni*, who put fire rounde aboute the fort, and as they would have come out of it to saue themselves, they were all slaine, onely five excepted, who escaped: for which losse they yet sorrowed, shewing with signes, that one day they would be reuenged: that done, we came to our shippes againe.

The



## The second Relation.

**T**he manner how the people of that Country live: and of certaine conditions: of their Faith, manners, and customs. CHAP. 10.

**T**his people beleeue no whic in God, but in one whic they call *Cuduaigni*: and they say that often he speaketh with them and telleth them what weather shall followe, whether good or badde. Whereouer they say, that when he is angrye w<sup>th</sup> them he casteth vassie into they eyes: they beleeue that whē they die they go into the stars, and thence by little and little descend downe into the *Horizon*, euen as the stars doe, and then they go into certaine greene fieldes full of goodly faire & pretious trees, flowers, and fruites. After that they had giuen vs these things to vnderstand, we shewed them their error, and tolde that their *Cuduaigni* did but deceiue them, for he is but a Diuell and an euill spirite: affirming vnto them, that there is but one only God, who is in Heauen, and who giueth vs all necessities, being the creatour of all himselfe, and that onely we must beleeue in him: whereouer, that it is necessarie for vs to be baptised, otherwise we are dampned into Hell. This and manye other things concerning our faith and religion we shewed them, all whic he they did easily beleeue, calling their *Cuduaigni*, *Agouada*: so that very earnestly they desired and prayed our Captaine that he woulde cause them to be baptised, and their Lorde, *Taignoagny*, *Domagaia*, and all the people of the towne came vnto vs, hoping to be baptised: but because we did not thoroughly knowe theyr minde, and that there was no habie coulde giue them our beliefe and religion to vnderstande, we excused our selues, desiring *Taignoagny* and *Domagaia* to tell the reste of theyr Countrey-menne, that we woulde come againe another time, and bring Ministers and Priestes with vs, for without them they coulde not be baptised: whiche they dyd easly beleeue: for *Domagaia* and *Taignoagny* hadde seene

manye

A noughtie  
liuer.

many children baptised in Baptaine whiles they were there. Whiche promise when they hearde, they seemed to be verie gladd. They live in common together, and of such common dities as their Countrey yeeldeth they are indifferently well stoated, the inhabitants of the Towne of ~~the~~ cloath themselves with the skinner of certaine wilde beastes, but verie miserably. In Winter they weare hosen and shoes made of wilde beastes skinner, and in Sommer they are barefooted. They keepe and observe the rites of matrimony, saving that everie one weddeth two or three wives, whiche (they husbands being deade) doe never marrie agayne, but for the deathe of they husbands weare a certayne blacke weede all the dayes of their life, besmearing all their faces with cole duste and grease mingled together almoste halfe a quarter of an inche thicke, and by that they are known to be ~~the~~ whives. They have a filthy and detestable use in marrying of their maydens, and that is this, then presse them all (after they are of lawfull age to marrie) in a common place, as barlots for everie manne that will have to doe with them, until such tyme as they finde a matche. This I saye, because I have seene by experience manie houses full of those Damosels, even as our scholes are full of children in France to learne to reade. Moreover, the misrule and riot that they keepe in those houses is verie greafe, for verie wantonly they waste and dallye together, shewing what power God hath sent them. They are no men of greafe labour, they ploughe theyr groundes with certain peeces of wood as big as halfe a sworde, on whiche grounde groweth theyr corne. They call it *Offe*, it is as bigge as our small Wheate, there is great quantitie of it growing in Brazil. They have also great store of milke Pillions, Pompons, Gourdes, Cowas, bers, Beason, and Beanes of everie coloure, yet differing from ours. There groweth also a certain kind of Herb, wherof in Sommer they make greafe provision for all the yeare,

B. G.

making,

## The second Relation.

making great account of it, and only men use of it, and first, they cause it to be dyed in the Sunne, then weare it aboute their necks wrapped in a little beastes skin made like a little bagge, with a hollow peece of stone or wood like a pipe: then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the sayd Cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire opposite, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their pipes full of smoke, till that it commeth out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the Cornet of a Chynny. They say that this doth kepe them warm and in health: they neuer go without some of it about the. Our selues have tryed the same smoke, and hauing put it in our mouthes, it seemed that they had filled it with pepper dust: it is so hotte. The women of that Countrey doe labour muche more than the men, as well in sowing, (wherto they are greatly giuen,) as in sowing and husbanding their grounds, and other things: as well the men as women, and children, are very much more apt to be cold, than sauage beastes, for we with our own eyes haue seene some of the, when it was coldest, (which cold was extreme rain, and bitter) come to our ships stark naked looking vpon snowe and ice, which thing seemeth incredible to them that haue not seene it. When as the snowe and ice lyeth on the ground, they take great store of wilde beastes, as ymages, Stagges, beastes, partrons, hares, and fowles, which beastes they take whole, as they are, and haue, being thus dyed in the Sunne or smoke, and so they doe make fire. As farre forth as we coulde perceiue and vnderstande by these people, it were a very easie thing to bring the to some familiarity and civilitie, and make them learne what one should. The Lord God for his mercies sake lette these people be helped vnder his hand when he seeth cause. Amen.



## The second Relation.

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¶ Of the greatnesse and deapth of the sayd River, and of the sortes of Beastes, Birdes, Fishes, and other things that we haue scene, with the situation of the place. CHA. II.

**T**he sayd River beginneth beyond the Island of *Thassump-  
cion*, ouer against the high Mountaynes of *Honguedo*, and  
of the seauen Islands. The distance ouer from one side to the  
other, is about 35. or 40. leagues. In the middest it is aboue  
100. faddome deepe. The surest way to sayle vpon it, is on the  
South side, and towards the North, that is to say, from the  
sayd seauen Islandes, where from side to side, there is seauen  
leagues, where are also two great Rivers that come downe  
from the hilles of *Saguenay*, and make diuers very dangerous  
shealues in the Sea. At the entrance of those two Rivers, we  
saw many and great store of Whales, and sea Horses.ouer-  
thwart the sayd Islands, there is another little River that  
runneth along those marish groundes about three or foure  
leagues, wherein there is great store of water fowles. From  
the head of that River to *Hochelaga*, there is about three hun-  
dred leagues: the original beginning of it is in the river that  
commeth from *Saguenay*, which riseth and springeth among  
high and steepe hilles: it entreteth into that River before it com-  
meth to the prouince of *Canada* on the North side. That river  
is very deepe, high, and straight, wherefore it is very dange-  
rous for any vessel to goe vpon it. After that river, followeth  
the prouince of *Canada*, wherein are many people dwelling in  
open bozoughes and villages. There are also in the circuite  
and territoire of *Canada*, along, and within the sayd river, ma-  
ny other Islands, some great, and some small, among whiche,  
there is one that conteth aboue tenne leagues in length,  
full of goodly and high trees, and also many Wiaks. You may  
go into it from both sides, but yet the surest passage is on the  
South side. On the Shoare or bancke of that River West-  
ward, there is a goodly, faire, and delectable Riue, or Crêke,  
conuenient and fitte for to harborough Shippes. Hard by,  
there is in that River one place very narrow, deepe, and swift  
running,

B. 14.

## The second Relation.

running, but it is not passing the third part of a league, on r:  
 against the which, there is a goodly high péece of land, with a  
 Towne therein: and the Countrey about it is very well til-  
 led and wroughte, and as good as possibly can bee sene. That  
 is the place and abode of Donnacona, and of our two men  
 we toke in our firste voyage, it is called *Stadagona*. But be-  
 fore we come to it, there are foure other peopled Townes,  
 that is to say, *Ayraste*, *Staruatus*, *Tailla*, whiche standeth vpon  
 a hill, and *Scitadin*, and then *Stadagona*, vnder whiche  
 Towne toward the North, the River and Porte of the ho-  
 ly Crosse is, where we staid from the fiftenth of September,  
 untill the sixteenth of May 1536. and there oure Shippes re-  
 mayned byle, as we haue sayde before. That place being  
 past, we found the habitation of the people called *Teguenon-  
 dabi*, standing vpon an high Mountayne, and the valley of  
*Hochelay*, whiche standeth in a Champaigne Countrey. All  
 that Countrey is full of sundrye sortes of woodde, and ma-  
 ny Mynes, unlesse it be about the places that are inhabited,  
 where they haue pulled vp the Trees to till and labour the  
 ground, and to builde their Houses and Lodgings. There  
 is greate store of Stagges, Deeres, Beares, and other  
 such lyke sortes of Beastes, as Conies, Hares, Mar-  
 tons, Foxes, Otters, Weasels, Badgers, and Mice excee-  
 ding greate, and diuers other sortes of Menison. They cloath  
 themselves with the skynes of those Beastes, because  
 they haue nothing else to make them apparell withall.  
 There are also many sortes of Birds, as Cranes, Swannes,  
 Cignets, wild Geese white and gray, Duckes, Thrushes,  
 blacke Birdes, Turtles, wilde Pigeons, Larkes, Finches,  
 redde beastes, Sparres, Nightingales, Sparrowes, and o-  
 ther Birdes, even as in France. Also as we haue sayde before,  
 the sayde River is the plentifullest of fish that ever bath of  
 any man bin sene or heard of, because that from the head to  
 the end of it, according to their seasons, you shall find all sortes  
 of fresh water fish, and salt. There are also many Whales,  
 Porpoises, Shearwaters, and Adobothus, whiche is a kinde of  
 fish

fish that we had neuer seen nor heard of before. They are as great as *Worpoises*, as white as any snow, their bodies and head fashioned as a grayhound, they are wont alwayes to abide betwene the fresh and salt water, which beginneth betwene the River of *Saguenay* and *Canada*.

¶ Of certayne aduertisements and notes giuen vnto vs by those Countreymen, after our returne from *Hochelaga*.

CHAP. 12.

After our returne from *Hochelaga*, we haue dealte, trafficked, and with great familiaritie and loue haue bin conuersant with those that dwelt nearest vnto our shippes, excepte that sometimes we had strife and contention with certayne naughtie people, full soze againste the will of the others. We vnderstode of *Donnacona*, and of others, that the sayde River is called *Saguenays* River, and goeth to *Saguenay*, being somewhat more than a league farther west North-west, and that eght or nyne dayes iourneys beyond, it will beare but small Boates. But the right and readye way to *Saguenay*, is from that River to *Hochelaga*, and then into another that cometh from *Saguenay*, and then entrench into the sayde River, and that there is yet one moneths sayling thither. Moreover, they tolde vs, and gaue vs to vnderstande, that there are people clad with cloth as we are, very honest, and many inhabited Townes, and that they haue great store of Golde, and redde Copper, and that aboute the land the sayd first River to *Hochelaga* and *Saguenay*, is an Harde environed rounde about with that and other Rivers, which beyond *Saguenay* enter into two or thre great Lakes, and that there is a Sea of fresh water sound, and as they haue heard say of those of *Saguenay*, there was neuer manne heard of that sounde out the way and end thereof: so, as they tolde vs, they themselves were neuer there. Moreover, they tolde vs, that where we had left our Gallion when we



## The second Relation.

we went to *Herbys*, there is a River that goeth South-  
west, from whence there is a whole moneths sailing to goe  
to a certayne lande, where there is neyther Ice nor Snow  
sene, where the inhabitours do continually warre one against  
another, where is great store of Oranges, Almonds, Nuttes,  
and Apples, with many other sortes of fruites, and that the  
men and women are cladde with Beastes Skinnes euen as  
they: we asked them if there were any Gold or red Copper,  
they answered no. I take this place to be toward *Florida*, as  
farre as I could perceyue and vnderstand by their signes and  
tokens.

¶ Of a strange and cruell disease that came to the people  
of *Stradagons*, wherwith bycause we did haunt their com-  
pany, we wer so infected, that there died 25. of our com-  
pany. CHAP. 13.

**I**n the moneth of December, we vnderstande that the  
Plague or Pestilence was come to the people of *Stradago-  
na*, in such sort, that befoze we knew of it, according to their  
confession, there were dead aboue 50. whereupon we forbade  
them neyther to come nere our forte, nor about our ships,  
or vs. And albeit we had diuen them from vs, the sayd un-  
knowne sickness beganne to spread it selfe amongst vs, after  
the strangest sort that euer was eyther heard of or sene, in so  
much, as some did lose all their strength, and could not stand  
on their feete, then did they legges swell, their sinowes  
shinke as blacke as any cole. To others, all their skinner  
was spotted with spottes of bloud of a purple colour: then  
did it ascende vp alofte to theyr ankles, knees, thighes, shoul-  
ders, armes, and necke: their mouth became stinking,  
their gummes so rotten, that all the flesh did fall off, euen to  
the rootes of the Teeth, which did also almost all fall out.  
With such infection did this sickness spreade it selfe in  
oure three Shippes, that aboute the middle of February,  
of a hundred and tenne persons that we were, there were  
not

## The second Relation.

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not fenne whole, so that one coulde not helpe the other, a moste horrible and pitifull case, considering the place wee were in, sozomuch as the people of the Country would dayly come befoze our fozte, and saw but few of vs. There were alreadie eight deade, and moze than fiftie sicke, and as wee thought, past al hope of recouerie. Our Captaine seeing this our misery, and that the sicknesse was gone so far, ordained and commaunded, that euery one shoulde deuoutly prepare himselfe to prayer, and in remembraunce of Christ, caused his Image to be sette vp vpon a tree, aboute a flight shotte from the Fozte, amidst the Ice and Snowe, giuing all men to vnderstande, that on the Sunday following, seruice should be saide there, and, that whosoever coulde goe, sicke, or whole, should go thither in Procession, singing the seauen Psalmes of David, with other Letanies, praying moste hartily, that it woulde please the said our Christ to haue compassion vpon vs. Seruice beyng done, and as well celebrated as we could, our Captaine there made a vow, that if it woulde please God to giue him leaue to returne into *France*, he would goe on pilgrimage to our Lady of *Rocquemado*. That daye Philip Rougeмонт, bozne in *Amboisa*, died, being two and twenty yeares olde, and bicause the sicknes was to vs vnknown, our Capitaine caused him to be ripped, to see if by any means possible we might know what it was, and so seeke means to saue and preserve the reste of the company: he was founde to haue his heart white, but rotten, & moze than a pottle of red water about it: his liuer was indifferent faire, but his lungs blacke and mortified, his blood was altogether sticke about the heart, so that when he was opened, great quantity of rotten blood issued out from aboute his heart: his milt toward the backe was somewhat perished, rough as if it had bin rubbed against a stone. Moreover, bicause one of his thighs was very black without, it was opened, but within it was whole and sound: that done, as wel as we could he was buried. In such sorte did the sicknes continue and increase, that there were not above thre sound men in the ship, and none was

A.

able

## The second Relation.

able to go vnder hatches to draw drinke for himselfe, nor for his fellowes. Sometimes we were constrained to burie some of the dead vnder the Snowe, because we were not able to digge any graues for them, the ground was so hard frosen, and we so weake. Besides this, we did greatly feare, that the people of the Countrey would perceyue our weaknesse and miserie, whiche to hide, our Captayne, whome it pleased God alwayes to keepe in health, woulde go out with two or thre of the companie, some sicke, and some whole, whome when he saw out of the Fort, he would throw stones at them and chide them, faining, that so sone as he came againe, he woulde beate them, and then with signes shew the people of the Countrey, that he caused all his men to worke and labour in the Shippes, some in mending them, some in beating of chalke, some in one thing, and some in another, and that he woulde not haue them come forth, till their worke was done. And to make his tale seeme true and likely, he woulde make all his men whole and sound to make a great noyse, with knocking stiches, stones, hammers, and other things together, at which time, we were so oppressed, and grieved with that sickness, that we had lost all hope euer to see *France* agayne, if God of his infinite goodnesse and merrie had not with his pitifull eye looked vpon vs, and reuealed a singular and excellent remedie against all diseases vnto vs, the best that euer was founde vpon earth, as hereafter shall followe.

¶ How long we stayed in the Porte of the holy Crosse amidst the Snow and Yse, and how many dyed of the said disease, from the beginning of it, to the midst of March.

## CHAP. 14.

¶ From the midst of Nouember, vntill the midst of Aprill, we were kepte in amidst the Yse aboue one faddome thicke, and Snow aboue foure fote high, and more higher than the sides of our Shippes, which lasted till that time, in  
such



## The second Relation.

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such fozte, that all our ozinches were frosen in the Vessels, and the Ice through all the Shippes, was about a handbreadth thicke, as well about hatches as beneath, and so much of the Riuer as was fresh, vntill to *Hochelaga*, was frosen, in which space there dyed fve and twentie of our best and chiefest men, and all the rest so sicke, that we thoughte they shoulde neuer recouer agayne, onely thre or foure excepted. Then it pleased God to cast his pitifull eye vpon vs, and sente vs the knowledge and remedie of our healthes and recouerie, in such maner as in the next Chapter shall be shewed.

¶ How by the grace of God we had notice of a certayne tree, wherby we all recouered our health: and the maner how to vse it. CHAP. 15.

Our Captayne considering oure estate (and how that sicknesse was encreased and hote amongst vs) one daye wente south of the fozte, and walking along vpon the Ice, he saw a troupe of those Countrey men coming from *Sadadana*, among whiche was *Domagaia*, who not passing tenne or twelue dayes agoe, had bene very sicke with that disease, and had his knees swolne as bigge as a Child of two yeares olde, all his sinowes shrunke together, his teeth spoyled, his gummes rotten, and stincking. Our Captayne seeing him whole and sound, was thereat maruellous glad, hoping to vnderstand and knowe of him how he had healed himselfe, to the ende he might ease and help his men. So soone as they were come nere him, he asked *Domagaia* how he had done to heale hymselfe, he answered, that he had take the iuice and sappe of the leaues of a certayne Tree, and therewith had healed himselfe: for it was a singular remedie agaynst that disease. Then our Captayne asked of hym if any were to bee had thereabout, desiring him to shew it him, for to heale a seruant of his, who whilest he was in *Canada* with *Donnagona*, &

A. 15.

was

## The second Relation.

was stricken with that disease: That he did, because he would not shewe the number of his sicke men. Domagaia straight sent two women to fetch some of it, whiche broughte tenne or twelue bzaunches of it, and therewithall shewed vs the way howe to vse it, and that is thus, to take the barke and leaues of the saide tree, and boile it together, then to drinke of the saide decoction one daye, and the other not, and the drugges of it to be put vpon his legs that is sicke: moreover, they told vs, y<sup>e</sup> the vertue of that tree was, to heale any other disease: the tree is in their language called AMEDA. Our Captaine presently caused some of that drinke to be made for his men to drinke of it, but there was none durste taste of it, excepte one or two, who ventured the drinking of it, onely to taste and proue it: the other seeing that, did the like; and presently recovered their health, and were deliuered of that sicknesse, and what other disease soeuer, in suche sorte, that there were some hadde bene diseased and troubled w<sup>th</sup> the French Pockes foure or five yeares, and w<sup>th</sup> thys drinke were cleane healed. After thys medicine was founde and proued to be true, there was suche strife aboute it, who shoulde be firste to take of it, that they were readye to kill one another, that a tree as bigge as anye Oake in *France*, was spoyled and lapped bare, and occupied all in five or sixe dayes, and wroughte so well, that if all the Whisitions of *Mountpelier*, and of *Louaine*, hadde bene there w<sup>th</sup> all the drugges of *Alexandria*, they woulde not haue done so muche in one yeare, as that tree dyde in sixe dayes, and didde so preuaile, that as manye as vsed of it, by the grace of *God* recovered their health.

Howe

## The second Relation.

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¶ Howe the Lorde *Donnacoona* accompanied with *Taigno-agny* and dyuers others, sayning that they woulde goe to hunt Stags, and other wilde Deere, taryed out twoo moneths, and at theyr returne broughte a greate multitude of people with them, that we were not wont to see before. CHAP. 16.

**W**hilest that disease lasted in our ships, the Lord *Donnacoona*, *Taignoagny*, with many others, sayning, that they would go catch Stags and Deere, which is in their tongue called *Aionnesta*, and *Asquenoudo*, bycause the Ice and Snow was not so broken along the riuer that they coulde saile, it was tolde vs of *Domagaia*, and others, that they woulde stay out but fortnight, and we beleued it, but they stayed aboute two moneths, whych made vs mistrust that they had bin gone to rasse the Country to come againste vs, and doe vs some displeasure, wee seying oure selues so weake and faint. Albeit we had vsed such diligence and pollicie in oure Forte, that if all the power of the country had bin aboute it, they coulde haue done nothyng but looke vpon vs: and whylest they were sothe, manye of the people came daylye to our shippes, and brought vs fresh meate, as Stags, Deeres, Fishes, with diuers other things, but helde them at suche an excessive price, that rather than they would sell them anye thing cheape, many times they woulde carry them backe againe, bycause that yere the Winter was very long & they had some scarcitie and neede of them.

¶ How *Donnacoona* came to *Stadagona* againe with a greate number of people, and bycause he would not come to visite our Captaine, fayned himselfe to be sore sicke, whiche he did onely to haue the Captaine come and see him. CHAP. 17.

**O**n the one and twentieth of Aprill *Domagaia* came to the shoare side, accompanied with dyuers lusty and strong men

L.ij.

men



## The second Relation.

men, such as we were not wont to see, and tolde vs that their Lord Donnacona would the next daye come and see vs, and bring great store of Beers fleshe, and other things with him. The next day he came and brought a greate number of men in *Stadagona*, to what end, and for what cause we knew not, but (as the proverbe saith) he that takes heed and shields him selfe from all men, maye happe to scape from some, for we had need to looke about vs, considering how in number we were diminished, and in strength greatlye weakened, long of our sickness we had bene troubled withall, that we were constrained to leave one of our shippes in the sayde Port of the Holy Crosse. Our Captain was warned of their coming, and how they had brought a great number of men with them, for Domagaia came to tel it vs, and durst not passe the river that was betwixt *Stadagona* and vs, as he was wonte to doe, whereupon we mistrusted of some treason. Our Captain seeing this, sent one of his seruantes to them, accompanied with Iohn Poulet being best beloved of those people, to see who were there, and what they dyd. The sayde Poulet and the other saygned onely to be come to visite Donnacona, and bring him certaine presentes, because they hadde bene together a good while in the sayde Donnaconas Towne. So sone as he hearde of their coming, he gotte hym selfe to bedde, sayning to be verie sicke. That done, they wente to Taignoagny his house to see him, and wheresoever they wente, they sawe so manye people, that in a manner one coulde not spyre for an other, and suche menne as they were neuer wonte to see. Taignoagny would not permitte ours menne to enter in anye other houses, but they kepte them compaigne, and broughte them halfe way to our ships, and tolde that if it would please our Capitaine to shewe him so muche fauoure as to take a Lord of the Country people, whose name Agonna, of whom he hadde receyued some displeasure, and carrie hym wyth hym

## The second Relation.

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hym into *Fraunce*, he shoulde therefore for euer be bounde vnto hym, and woulde doe for hym whatsoeuer he coulde possible, and would do for hym whatsoeuer he woulde commaund him, and bade the seruaunt to come againe the nexte daye, and bying an aunswere. Our Capitayne beinge advertised of so manye people that were there, not knowinge to what ende, purposed to playe a pretty pranke, that is to saye, to take theyr Lorde Donnacona, Taignoagny, Domagaia, and some moze of the chiefest of them, prisoners, in so muche as befoze he had purposed, to bying them into *Fraunce*, to shewe vnto our King what he hadde seene in those Westerne partes, and maruailes of the worlde, for that Donnacona had tolde vs, that he hee hadde bene in the Countrey of *Saguenay*, in whych are infinite Rubies, Golde, and other riches, and that there are white menne, who clothe themselves wth wollen cloth even as we doe in *Fraunce*. The sayde Lorde was an olde manne, and euen from his chyldehode hadde neuer leste off nor ceased from traуayling into straunge Countreys, as well by Seas and Ryuers, as by Lande. The sayde Powlet, and the other hauing tolde oure Capitayne theyr Embassage, and shewed hym what Taignoagny his wyll was, the nexte daye hee sente his seruaunt agayne, to bidde Taignoagny come and see hym, and shewe what he woulde, for hee shoulde be verpe well entertayned, and also parte of his wyll shoulde be accomplyshed. Taignoagny sente hym worde, that the nexte daye hee woulde come and bying the Lorde Donnacona wth hym, and hym that hadde so offended hym, whiche hee dydde not, but stayed two dayes, in whiche tyme none came from *Stradagona* to oure Shyppes, as they were wont to doe, but rather fledde from vs, as if we woulde haue slayne them, so that then we playnely perceyued theyr knaуery.

But

## The second Relation.

But when they understode, that those of *Sidatim* did frequent our company, and that we had forsaken the bottome of a ship whych we woulde leaue, to haue the olde nailes oute of it, the thirde daye following they came from *Stadagona*, and mooste of them wpythout difficultie did passe from one side of the river to the other with small Skiffes: but *Donnacona* he woulde not come ouer, *Taignoagny* and *Domagaia* stood talking togither aboue an houre befoze they woulde come ouer, at laste they came to speake with our Captaine. There *Taignoagny* prayed him that he woulde cause the foresayde man to be taken and carryed into *Fraunce*. Our Captaine refused to doe it, saying, that his kynge had forbidden hym to bryng any man or woman into *Fraunce*, only that he might bryng two or thre yong boyes to learne the language, but that he woulde willingly carry hym to another lande, and there putte hym. Our Captaine spake this, onely to assure them, that they shoulde bryng *Donnacona* wpyth them, whom they had leste on the other side, whych wordes, when *Taignoagny* hearde, he was very glad, thinking he shoulde neuer retourne into *Fraunce* againe, and therefore promised to come the nexte daye, whych was the day of the holy Crosse, and woulde bryng *Donnacona* and all the people wpyth hym.

¶ Howe that vpon Holyroode day our Captaine caused a Crosse to be set vp in our Forte: and howe the Lord *Donnacona*, *Taignoagny*, *Domagaia*, and others of theyr company came: and of the taking of the saide Lorde.

### CHAP. 18.

The thirde of May being Holy rode day, our Captaine for the solemnitie of the daye, caused a goodly faire crosse of thirtie fote in heigth to be sette vppe, vnder the crosse of which he caused a shielde to be hanged, wherein was the Armes of *Fraunce*, and ouer them was wrytten in antique letters:



## The second Relation.

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letters: FRANCISCVS PRIMVS DEI GRATIA FRAN-  
CORVM REX REGNAT, and upon that daye, about none,  
there came a great number of the people of *Sindagoua*, *Wen*,  
*Wolomen*, and *Chilozen*, who told vs, that their Lord Donna-  
cona, Taignoagny, and Domagaia, were coming, whereof  
we were very glad, hoping to retayne them. Aboute two of  
the Clocke in the after none they came, and being come nere  
our Shippes, our Captayne went to salute Donnacona, who  
also shewed him a merrie countenance, albeit very fearfully  
his eye were still bent toward the woodde: shortly after  
came Taignoagny, who bade Donnacona, that he should not  
enter in our Foote, and therefore first was brought forth by  
one of our men, and kindled where their Lord was. Our Cap-  
taine prayed him to come into our Shippes to eat and drinke  
as he was wont to do, and also Taignoagny, who promised,  
that after a while he would come, and so they did, and entred  
in our Shippes: but first it was tolde our Captayne by Do-  
magaia, that Taignoagny had spoken ill of him, and that he  
had bid Donnacona he should not come aboard our Shippes.  
Our Captayne perceyuing that, came out of the Foote, and  
saw that onely by Taignoagny his warning, the *Wolomen*  
came away, and none but men stayed in great number, where-  
fore he straight commanded his men to lay hold on Donna-  
cona, Taignoagny, and Domagaia, and two more of the chiefest,  
whome he pointed vnto: then he commanded them to make  
the other to retire. Presently after, the Lord entred into the  
Foote with the Captayne, but by and by Taignoagny came  
to make him come out againe. Our Captayne seeing that  
there was no other remedie, beganne to call vnto them to  
take them, to whose crye and voyce all his men came forth,  
and tooke the sayd Lord with the others, whome they had ap-  
pointed to take. The *Canadians* seeing their Lord taken, be-  
ganne to runne away, euen as Sheepe before the Wolfe,  
some crossing ouer the River, some through the Wooddes,  
each one seeking for his own advantage. What done, we retu-  
red our selues, & laid by the prisoners vnder good gard & safety.

¶

¶ How

## The second Relation.

How the said *Canadians* the night following came before our Ships to seeke their men, crying and howling all night like Wolves: of the talke and conclusion they agreed vpon the next day: and of the giftes which they gaue our Captaine. CHAP. 19.

The night following, they came before our Shippes, (the River being betwixt vs) striking their breastes, crying and howling like Wolves, still calling Agouhanna, thinking to speake with him, which our Captaine for that time would not permitte, neither all the next day till none, whereupon they made signes vnto vs, that we had hanged or killed hym. Aboute none, there came as great a number in a cluster, as euer we saw, who wente to hide themselves in the Forrest, excepted some, who with a loude voyce would call and crye to Donnacona to speake vnto them. Our Captaine then commanded Donnacona to be brought vpon high to speake vnto them, and bade hym be merrie, for after he had spoken, and shewed vnto the King of France what he had seene in *Saguenay* and other Countreys, after tenne or twelue monethes, he shoulde returne againe, and that the King of France would giue him greater rewardes, whereat Donnacona was very glad, and speaking to the others, tolde it them, who in token of ioy, gaue out three great cries, and then Donnacona and his people had great talke togither, whiche for wante of interpretours, can not be described. Our Captaine bade Donnacona, that he shoulde cause them to come to the other side of the River, to the ende they might better talke togither without any feare, and that he shoulde assure them, whiche Donnacona did, and there came a Boate full of the chieffest of them to the Shippes, and there anon beganne to talke togither, giuing great prayse vnto our Captaine, and gaue him a present of foure

## The second Relation.

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and twentie chaynes of *Esquimaux*, for that is the greatest, and preciouslest riches they haue in this worlde, for that they esteeme more of that, than of any Golde or Silver. After they hadde long talked together, and that theyr Lorde sawethat there was no remedie to anye bys goyng into *France*, he commaunded bys people the nexte daye, to bring him some viualles to serue hym by the way. Our Captayne gaue Donnacona as a greate presente, two fryng parwes of Copper, eyght Hatchets, and other small trifies, as kniues, and Beades, whereof he seemed to be very glad, who sente them to his Wiues and Children. Likewise, he gaue certayne small gistes to them that came to speake with Donnacona, they thanked him greatly for them, and then went to their Lodgings.

¶ How that the nexte daye, being the fift of May, the sayde people came agayne to speake vnto theyr Lorde, and howe that foure Women came to the Shoare to bring him Viualles. CHAP. 20.

¶ On the fift of May, herve earlye in the Morning, a greate number of the sayde people came agayne to speake vnto theyr Lorde, and sente a Boste, whiche in theyr tongue they call *Cahoni*, wherein were only foure Women, without any manne, for feare theyr menne should be retayned.

These Women broughte greate store of viualles, as Milles, whiche is their Corne that they liue withall, fische, fowle, and other thynges after theyr fashion.

These Women being come to our Schippes, our Captayne dyd very friendly entertayne them. Then Donnacona prayde our Captayne to tel those women that he should come agayne after ten or twelue monethes, e bying Donnacona to

CHAP. 21. *Canada*



## The second Relation.

Came agayne with him, that he shoulde to appeale them,  
 whither our Captayne did whereto; the Women, as well by  
 words as signes, seeme to be very glad, giuing our Captaine  
 shalikes, and tolde him, if he came agayne, and brought Don-  
 nation with him, they would giue him many things: in signe  
 wherof, eache one gaue our Captaine a chayne of *Esuray*,  
 and then passed to the other side of the Riuer agayne, where  
 stode all the people of *Stadapunk*, who taking all leaue of their  
*Wozu*, went home agayne. On Saturday following, be-  
 ing the fifth of the moneth, we departed out of the sayd *Wozu*,  
 and came to harboroughe a little beneath the Ilande of *Orle-*  
*ans*, aboute thre leagnes from the *Wozu* of the Holy  
*Crosse*; and upon Sunday we came to the Iland of *Fil-*  
*berdes*, where we stayde vntill the sixteenth of that moneth;  
 till the fiercenesse of the waters were past, which at that time  
 ranne too swifte a course, and were too dangerous to come  
 to brie alongst the Riuer; and therefore we stayde till saye  
 weather came. In the meane while, many of *Donnacunas*  
*Suble* came from the Riuer of *Saguenay* to him, but be-  
 ing by *Domagaia* aduertised, that their *Lorde* was taken to  
 be caried into *France*, they were all amazed, yet for all that,  
 they would not leaue to come to oure Shippes, to speake to  
*Donnaesna*, who tolde them, that after twelue monethes,  
 he shoulde come agayne, and that he shoulde be very well  
 vied, with the Captayne, Gentlemen, and Partners. Which  
 when they hearde, they greatly thanked oure Captayne,  
 and gaue their *Lorde* thre bundles of Beavers, and bea  
*Wolues* Skinnes, with a greate knife of redde Copper that  
 cometh from *Saguenay*, and manye other things. They  
 gaue also to our Captayne a Chayne of *Esuray*, for whiche  
 oure Captayne gaue them tenne by twelue Hatchettes,  
 and they gaue him hartie thankes, and were very well  
 contented. The next daye, being the sixteenth of May,  
 we voyled awaye, and came from the sayde Iland of *Fil-*  
*berdes*, to another, aboute fiftene leagnes from it, which  
 is aboute fife leagnes in length, and there, to the ende  
 we

## The seconde Relation.

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We might take some rest the night following, we staid that day, in hope the next day we might passe and auoyde the dangers of the river of *Saguenay*, which are great. That evening we went a land and found great store of Hares, of which we toke a great many, and therefore we called it The Ilande of Hares: in the night there arose a contrarie winde, with suche stormes and tempest, that we were constrained to bende to the Iland of Filburdes againe, from whence we were come, because there was none other passage among the said Ilands, and there we staid till the one and twentieth of that moneth, that faire weather and good winde came again: and then we sayled again, and that so prosperously, that we passed to *Honguedo*, which passage until that time had not bene discovered: we caused our ships to course athwart Pratos Cape, which is the beginning of the Port of *Cator*: and because the wind was good and conuenient, we sayled all day and all night without staying, and the next day we came to the middle of Brions Ilande, which we were not minded to do, to the end we might shorten our way. These two Ilands lie South-west, & South-east, and are about fiftie leagues one from another. The said Iland is in latitude 47. degrees and a halfe. Upon Thursday being the 26. of the moneth, and the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, we coasted ouer to go to a land and shallow of low sands, which are about eight leagues South-west fro Brions Iland, on which are large Champaines, full of trees & towns, and also an enclosed sea, of which neyther could we see or perceiue any gap, or any way to enter therein. On Friday following, being the 27. of the moneth, because the winde did change on the coast, we came to Brions Iland againe, where we stayed till the beginning of June, and toward the South-east of this Iland, we sawe a land, seeming vnto vs as an Ilande, we coasted it about two leagues and a halfe, and by that way we had notice of three other high Ilands, lying toward the Sandes, after we had known these things we retourned to the Cape of the saide land, whiche doeth diuide it selfe into two or three very high Capes: the waters ther are very deep.

## The seconde Relation.

¶ the flood of the Sea runneth so swift, that it cannot possibly be swifter. That day we came to S. Laurence his Cape, whiche is 45. degrees and halfe towards the South, wee named it S. Pauls Cape, it is at 47. degrees, and a quarter. The Sunday following, beyng the fourth of June and Whitson-day, we hadde notice of the coaste lying East Southeast, distant from the new found land aboute 22. leagues: and because the wind was against vs, we went to a Haven, which we named S. Spiritus Porte, where wee stayed till Tuisdaye that we departed thence, sayling along that coaste untill wee came to S. Peters Ilandes. We found along the saide coaste many very dangerous Ilands and belues, whych lye all in the waye East southeast, and West Northweast about 23. leagues into the Sea. Whilst we were in the said S. Peters Ilands we met with many ships of France and of Britaine, we stayed there from S. Barnabas day, being the 11. of the month, until the 16. that we departed thence and came to cape of Ras, and entred into a Porte called Rogasof, where we took in fresh water, and woud to passe the sea: there we lefte one of our boates. Then upon Monday, beyng the 19. of June, we went from that Porte, and with such good and prosperous weather we sailed along the Sea, in such sorte, that upon the 6. of June. 1536. we came to the Porte of S. Malo, by the grace of God, to whom we pray, here ending oure Navigation, that of his infinite mercie he will graunte vs by grace and fauoure, and in the end, bring vs to the place of euerlasting felicitie. AMEN.

Here foloweth the language of the Country, and Kingdomes of Hechelaga and Canada, of vs called *Newe Francke*:

But firste the names of theyr Numbers.

Secada.	1	Idahir.	6
Tigneni.	2	Ainga.	7
Hafche.	3	Addigoe.	8
Hamidon.	4	Maddellon.	9
Onfcon.	5	Affem.	10



[Here followe the names of the chiefest partes of man, and  
other wordes necessarie to be knowen.

the Heade	aggonzi	a Man	aguehum
the Browe	hergueniascon	a Woman	agruaste
the Eyes	bigata	a Boy	addegeita
the Eares	abontascon	a Wench	agniaqueita
the mouth	esabz	a Childe	exiaita
the Teeth	esgongar	a Gowne	cabata
the Tongue	ofuache	a doublet	caioza
the Throate	agonhon	Hofen	bemondoba
the Beard	hebelim	Shoes	asha
the Face	hegonascon	a Shirte	ampona
the heares	aganiscon	a Cappe	castrua
the Armes	atayascon	Corne	ofizi
the Flanckes	aiffonne	Breade	carracanny
the Stomacke	aggruascon	Water	ame
the Bellie	eschebendo	Flesh	quahonafco
the Thighes	hetnegradascon	Paces.	queion
the Knees	agochinegodascon	Damsons	bonnesta
the Legges	agouguenebende	Figges	abfconda
the Feete	onchidascon	Grapes	ozoba
the Handes	aignoascon	Nuttes	quahoya
the Fingers	agenoga	a Hen.	sahomgaboa
the Nailes	agedascon	a Lamprey	zisto
a Mans member	ainoascon	a Salmon	ondacon
a Womans member	castaigne	a Whale	ainne homme
an Ele	esgueny	a Goose	sadeguenha
a Snail	undeguez	a Streete	adde
a Tortois	hentexime	Cucumber seede	casconda
Wooddes	comla	to Morrow	achide
leaves of Trees	hoga	the Heauen	quenbia
God	cudragy	the Earth	danga
giue me some drinke	quazahoa quea(boa	the Sunne	ysmay
giue me to breakfast	quasa hoa quasca-	the Moone	assomaha
giue me my supper	quaza hoa quasfria	the Starres	stgnebohā
let vs goe to bed	casigno agnyda hoa	the Winde	coboa

good morrow	<i>agnag</i>	the Sea (the Sea	<i>agogasy</i>
let vs go to play	<i>casigno candy</i>	the waues of	<i>coda</i>
come & speak with me	<i>assigniquaddadia</i>	an Ilande	<i>cabena</i>
looke vpon me	<i>quagathoma</i>	an Hill	<i>agacha</i>
Holde your peace	<i>aista</i>	the Ise	<i>honnosca</i>
let vs go with the boate	<i>casigno casnony</i>	Snowe	<i>cama</i>
giue me a knife	<i>buzahca agobeda</i>	Colde	<i>aihan</i>
a Hatchet	<i>adagne</i>	Hotte	<i>odaxani</i>
a bowe	<i>abenca</i>	Fier	<i>azista</i>
a darte	<i>quahetan</i>	Smoke	<i>quea</i>
let vs go a hunting	<i>quasigno donna scar</i>	a House	<i>canoca</i>
a Stagge	<i>aionmetta</i>	Beanes	<i>sabo</i>
a Sheepe	<i>asquenondo</i>	Cinamond	<i>adboasbmj</i>
a Hare	<i>Saurhanda</i>	my Father	<i>addashy</i>
a Dogge	<i>agayo</i>	my Mother	<i>adanabo</i>
a Towne	<i>canada</i>	my Brother	<i>addagrim</i>
		my Sister	<i>adboassene</i>

They of *Canada* saye, that it is a monthes sayling to goe to a lande where Cinamonds and Cloues are gathered.

Here endeth the second Relation of *James Cartiers* discoverie & nauigation to the newe founde Lande, by him named *New France*, translated out of *Italian* into English by *I. F.*

*Patisco il male sperando il bene.*

**FINIS.**



### THE FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH ON NEW FRANCE

[CARTIER, JACQUES]. A Shorte and briefe narration of the two Navigations and Discoveries to the North-weast partes called NEWE FRANCE: First translated out of French into Italian, by . . . Gio: Bapt: Ramutius, and now turned into English by John Florio. *Small 4to, red straight grained morocco, gilt edges.* Imprinted at London, by H. Bynneman, 1580. \$5000.00

EXCESSIVELY RARE. Title within wood-cut border. This is the first book in English on New France and one of the most important in the whole range of Americana. It ranks in the general estimation with Harlot's "Virginia," Hakluyt's "Divers Voyages" and the Frobenishers. It is a diamond of the clearest water and of undiminished brilliancy. This is from the standpoint of the collector. The view of the scholar is equally as flattering for the voyages of Jacques Cartier have always proved a gold-mine of information and material and all of the great students of early American History have consulted this famous translation made by old John Florio in the year 1580.